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THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—A part of the Queen's message to the President was received at Washington City on Monday evening, and the whole of it on Tuesday, as follows:

To the President of the United States:—

The Queen desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest. The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the Electric Cable, which now connects Great Britain with the United States, will prove an additional link between the nations whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem. The Queen has much pleasure in thus communicating with the President and renewing to him her wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

VICTORIA REGIMA.

The President's reply was as follows:—

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1858.

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of Her Majesty, the Queen, on the success of the great international enterprise accomplished by the science, skill and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle. May the Atlantic Telegraph, under the blessing of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty and law throughout the world. In this view, will not all the nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communication shall be held sacred in passing to the places of their destination, even in the midst of hostilities.

The British Directors also sent a message to the United States Directors:—

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 16, 1858.

Europe and America are united by telegraph! Glory to God in the highest. On earth peace, and good will towards men.

The glad tidings of success have been most enthusiastically received in all sections of the country. Our exchanges are full of telegraphic despatches announcing the rejoicings of the people.

The Future Government of British India.—The finishing touches have been given to Lord Stanley's bill for the future government of British India in both Houses of Parliament, the royal assent has been given, and that vast empire, 12,000 miles distant from the British Isles, with a population of 200,000,000 souls, the foundations of which were laid on the 31st of Dec'r 1600, has passed from the hands of the great mercantile corporation who ruled its destinies with so much splendor and success, and will, henceforth, be governed directly by the constitutional sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland. The "Koompanee Sahib," whose Clive, Luke, Warren Hastings, Wellesley, Wellington, Napier and Dalhousie, have built up and consolidated one of the richest and fairest empires in the world, on the little foundation of the strip of land, five miles in length, on the Coromandel coast, ceded to the "London Company" in 1639, have been deposed, and the sword and sceptre which they wielded with such terrible power, and often unscrupulous daring, have passed into the hands of that illustrious lady who now occupies the British throne, and fulfils the duties of her high office with so much wisdom and gentleness,—with such credit to herself, and benefit to her subjects.

The assumption of so momentous a responsibility, involving as it does so many and complex interests, will, it is confidently expected, prove a successful experiment, and result to the mutual advantage of the ruler and the ruled. Hitherto, the barbaric races by which India is inhabited, differing from their British conquerors as much in feelings, habits, social institutions and religion as they do in color, have been unable to comprehend being governed by a corporation of merchants, traders, and bankers, under a royal charter; and they have always suspected that the object of such a corporation was private aggrandisement and gain, rather than their welfare and happiness. Government by a Queen, a King, or an Emperor, they can and do understand; and it is thought, not unreasonably, that this fact alone will produce the best results, by inducing an obedience, respect, and reverence for the supreme authority vested in a Queen, which they never felt while it was lodged in a mysterious corporation, which they could never understand.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

Mortality in India.—Mr. Russell writes to the London Times that "all over the the northwest the troops are being housed, and operations cease until the fierce heat has a little abated. The sun has been more deadly than the enemy. As if to try the endurance of Englishmen to the utmost the season has been such as has not been known since 1833. Those who know Bengal will understand when I say that on the 15th inst. one clergyman in Calcutta buried forty-eight Englishmen, chiefly sailors. In one ship the captain, chief mate, and twenty-six men had all apoplexy at once. Nine men from from Fort William were buried one morning from the same cause. Her Majesty's nineteenth, at Barrackpore, who are nearly all under cover, and who are most carefully looked after, have two hundred men unfit for duty from immense boils. Colonel Stratton of her Majesty's seventy-seventh, just arrived from Australia, marched his men to Drummond, eight miles, with their stocks on. An hour after he and his instructor in rifle practice were both dead of apoplexy. All over the country paragraph after paragraph announces the death of so many men at such a place from apoplexy. Fortunately the rains are setting in, and in a month it will be comparatively cool."

The Way to Kill Chinches.—To kill bedbugs, take corrosive sublimate and daub it all over your bedstead; then burn your bedstead and bed-clothing, and move into another house.

CABLE-ISTIC.

John Bull and Brother Jonathan
Each other ought to greet;
They've always been extravagant,
But now "make both *ends* meet."

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19, 1858.

THE ELECTIONS.—We have not yet heard the full vote in the Mountain District. Probably the Asheville Spectator will bring it to us on Monday next. Of course we shall publish it when it does come. Our friends have not a great deal to rejoice over. Let them make the most of a little.

Judge Ellis's majority will vary very little either way from our figures on Monday. Three or four counties are yet to be heard from. When the official vote comes in we shall republish our table. That, it seems, will be the only way to receive the vote of Columbus County. There is some intercourse between this place and that County, and a great deal between it and Wilmington,—two railroad trains passing each day to Wilmington through Columbus—but nobody will send in the vote. There seems to have been very much the same difficulty about getting the returns from Johnston and Edgecombe, enjoying the same railroad facilities. We suppose the people of those counties did not take much interest in the matter.

The poll is about 10,000 less than for Bragg and Gilmer, two years ago—say, 92,000 now against 102,000 then.

The Standard says that the Democrats will have about fifty majority in the Legislature.

P. S. The official vote in Clingman's District has come to hand sooner than we expected. The Rutherfordton Enquirer brings us this morning, as official, the following statement of the poll:

	Vance.	Avery.
Buncombe,	913	751
Madison,	384	239
Haywood,	321	405
Jackson,	193	472
Yancy,	506	482
Henderson,	853	414
Rutherford,	762	567
Polk,	138	158
Burke,	538	567
McDowell,	400	425
Caldwell,	562	384
Wilkes,	1,191	494
Watauga,	431	209
Cherokee,	715	471
Macon,	414	284
	8,321	6,272
	6,272	
Maj. for Vance,	2,049	

THE CROPS.—We copy from our exchanges very gloomy accounts of the effects of the drought in all sections of the State. A letter from a friend in Wadesborough, received this morning, says:

"It is the opinion of many observant men that the present drought will cut short the corn and cotton crops of Anson at least *a third*. Although, as yet, of only about three weeks duration, I have never seen a "dry term" so disastrous in its effects. The heat has, until two days past, been intense—mercury frequently rising as high as 98 and 102 degrees."

A Milton correspondent writes to the Petersburg Express:

"The crops in this section are suffering sadly from the drouth. Unless rain comes in a few days, the yield will be lamentably deficient.

"I heard a farmer say a few days ago, that he had a field of corn, in which he fully expected to make 500 barrels. But how fallacious are human expectations. Unless rain falls speedily my friend's fields will not yield 100 barrels.

"Since the 23d day of July, we have not had rain enough to allay the dust. Up to that time, the crops were really very promising, but for the last fifteen days I have never seen corn suffer as much in the same length of time."

The Drought.—No rain sufficient to lay the dust has visited Salisbury for many weeks; and all vegetation is nearly lifeless. We are pleased to learn, however, that some localities not very distant have been blessed with refreshing showers.

Salisbury Banner.

We hope that the rains of the last few days have been general, and that the gloomy forebodings of our farmer friends have given place to glad hopes of plenty.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.—The Editor of the Salisbury Watchman, who has been taking a trip on this road, says that the track is laid for about 20 miles, and though there is, as yet, no regularity in the running of the trains, there is not a day (Sundays excepted) but the cars pass over the road once or twice. A passenger Coach was run for several days, last week, and a number of persons passed up and down. The completion of the Road to Statesville is delayed for want of iron now at Portsmouth.

The Watchman says that the grades on the Road are steeper than those on the North Carolina Road, the maximum grade being 50 feet to the mile. The grades, however, are all very short.

The Cars for this Road are to be made in Salisbury, where there is a Car Factory.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—The drought has not killed all the good things, and we are still the grateful recipients of some of them. First, we have to acknowledge a mammoth apple with which a young lady in Chatham has favored us. Next a beet, of great length and considerable weight, for which we are indebted to our friend Mr. Horton of Summerville. This beet does not weigh as much as a great many other beets, but it is good for something, and therefore beats all other big beets of which we have heard. Last and largest, one of our friends has sent us a watermelon from Mr. Downing's fields, which weighed 38 lbs., and was the largest of the season. It lacked but one point of a good watermelon; or perhaps we should speak more properly if we said it had one point more than a good melon has. It was green on both sides.

CORRUPTION.—The opposition papers throughout the country comment with a good deal of severity upon the infamous pronunciamento made by the Washington Union concerning "the tax on officials." We have not yet seen an administration paper speak out against it. Lacking the bad courage of the Union they fear to adopt, and deficient in independence they fear to condemn. It does not look well for the country that no paper representing the dominant party dares to speak out against a distinct declaration that the offices of the government are and ought to be put up for sale to the highest bidder. If, says the Union, any demur to the moderate demand now made, they must give place to those who will cheerfully pay double.

But there is a worse feature than this even. "In order to estimate this remarkable official rescript at its proper value, it should be understood, says the New York Express, that every Custom House officer, before receiving his salary, is required to swear, substantially, that no part of that salary shall be contributed to political or party purposes. The Union Editor, of course, is aware of this fact. Its masters, the President and the President's constitutional advisers,—the Cabinet—are likewise aware of it. But, in order that there may be no mistake on that point, we give here, a true transcript of the *oath*, which every officer of the Customs is obliged, by law, to take, immediately upon receipt of his salary:—

THE RECEIPT.

Received from Augustus Schell, Esq., Collector of the Customs for the District of New York, on the — day of ——, 1858, the sum of —— dollars, —— cents, being in full of my compensation for the period above stated, having signed duplicate receipts.

THE OATH.

I, A. B. C., —— in the office of the Collector of the District of New York, do hereby certify on —— that I have performed the services stated in the above account; that I have received the full sum therein charged to my own use and benefit; and that I have not paid, deposited or assigned, nor contracted to pay, deposit, or assign, any part of such compensation, to the use of any other person; nor in any way, directly or indirectly, paid or given, nor contracted to pay or give, any reward or compensation for my office or employment, or emoluments thereof.

So help me God.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this — day of —— ——, 1858

Thus, then, right in the teeth of that solemn oath, it is authoritatively promulgated that, unless persons in the public service contribute a certain per centage of their salaries to the support of the Democratic party,—in other words, unless they perpetrate deliberate perjury,—they must put up with the prescribed penalty—dismissal from office! What is all this, we should like to know, but subornation of perjury, in high places!"

Some of the opposition papers, while indignantly denouncing this public proclamation that the offices of the government are for sale, look to it as not unlikely to effect good by changing the political character of the government. It may be so. But the Democracy generally know their ground; and when they avow such a principle it is with the full belief, and we have no doubt well founded belief, that the people will either think it all right or think nothing at all about it. The announcement by a Democratic Senator, in his place in the Senate last winter, that our government at Washington was the most corrupt the sun ever shone upon, fell upon heedless ears; and the Union's announcement will be as lightly regarded. It is the people who are at fault. Their ears have been deluded and their eyes blinded by demagogues, until there is little or nothing more to be hoped from them than from the politicians "Intrigue, corruption, and the unrelenting spirit of party have driven from the public service the best talents and the best virtues;" and "the sober, second thought" of the people is not likely to recall them. It may be well doubted indeed whether a large portion of the people have any sober thought, either first or second—party managers do all the thinking for them; they do the voting to suit.

Great as our country is—and it is undoubtedly great in wealth, power and influence—such things as these may well cause one to fear that the foundations of its greatness, its *free* greatness, are steadily wearing away; and that we are surely and not slowly approaching that condition against which the great Judge Story solemnly warned us, when, referring to our Constitution of Government, he said:

"It must perish, if there be not that vital spirit in the people, which alone can nourish, sustain, and direct all its movements. It is in vain that statesmen shall form plans of government, in which the beauty and harmony of a republic shall be embodied in visible order, shall be built up on solid substructions, and adorned by every useful ornament if the inhabitants suffer the silent power of time to dilapidate its walls, or crumble its massy supporters into dust; if the assaults from without are never resisted, and the rottenness and mining from within are never guarded against. Who can preserve the rights and liberties of the people, when they shall be abandoned by themselves? Who shall keep watch in the temple, when the watchmen sleep at their posts? Who shall call upon the people to redeem their possessions, and revive the republic, when their own hands have deliberately and corruptly surrendered them to the oppressor, and built the prisons or dug the graves of their friends? * * * America, free, happy, and enlightened as she is, must rest the preservation of her rights and liberties upon the virtue, independence, justice, and sagacity of the people. If either fail, the republic is gone. Its shadow may remain with all the pomp, and circumstance, and trickery of government, but its vital power will have departed."

A BAD BUSINESS.—The Washington Union, the Administration organ, says that "*it is a notorious fact that more than half the patronage of this government is bestowed upon unworthy and untrustworthy men*"—"*miserable scavengers*"

Mr. Buchanan ought to pray to be saved from his friends. No opposition paper, so far as we have seen, has made so sweeping an accusation against those in power.

The Washington Globe says the average number of words spoken by Congress in a long session is 9,290,770.

Small Business.—We understand that Mr. A. A. Brown, Clerk of the United States District Court at this place, has been removed from office, and Mr. John L. Cantwell appointed in his place. Mr. Brown, was a most excellent officer, in every way capable, and thoroughly acquainted with the duties of his office; he happens to be a Whig however, though very quiet and unobstrusive in the maintainance of his opinions, and that is sufficient reason, for the Hon. Judge Biggs, to remove him. We should like to know though, what politics has to do with the duties of a Clerk of a Court? If the principle is to be maintained, that none but democrats are to be allowed to have anything to do with the operations of our Courts of Justice, why not enforce the rule at once, and have none but democratic jurors also? It is a small business anyhow you can fix it, monstrous small, and unworthy the dignified position which Judge Biggs occupies.—*Wil. Hearald.*

The following gentlemen have been licensed to practice law in the County Courts by the Supreme Court, now in session at Morganton. Wm. C. Brown, Buncombe; J. N. Vaughn, Pasquotank; Wm. C. Whitehead, Duplin. H. J. Coleman, Cherokee. H. A. Boone, Jackson. F. P. Axley, Cherokee. L. S. Saunders, Cherokee. Nat. A. Boyden, Surry.

The following gentlemen have been licensed to practice in the Superior Courts:

J. F. Bell, Iredell. H. J. Gaston, Burke. H. T. McDougald, Sampson. R. A. McLaughlin, Iredell. Wm. S. Chandler, Buncombe.

Raleigh Standard.

Weather and Crops.—During the latter part of last week we had good rains in this section, which were greatly needed. We learn that fodder in many places is ruined beyond recovery by the drought which has prevailed for some time past. Probably the late rains may aid the maturing of the grain in the ear, but certainly there cannot be a full crop made.—*Western Democrat.*

Rain.—Since our last we have had fine rains. Corn and cotton have been injured by the drought, but we think the present season will insure us at least an average crop of corn. We presume the cotton is irretrievably injured, though we trust it will be better than expected.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Not a Drop of Rain for one Month.—The Suffolk correspondent of the Norfolk *Herald*, writing under date of August 10, says:

For the last month not a drop of rain has fallen here; every farmer is complaining bitterly of the drought. Wells and springs which were never known to fail have dried up, gardens are parched, and vegetables dying for want of moisture. The crop is seriously injured; we learn that in the adjoining county of Gates, N. C., the corn is withering up. To-day a field of corn a little to the East of Suffolk caught fire and was burned up. If no rain falls in a very short time we can scarcely conjecture what will be the consequence.

Crop Prospects.—Owing to the great injury the corn sustained during the recent drouth, in various sections, farmers are under the necessity of cutting and stacking it, as the greater portion is beyond recovery, even should the seasons prove favorable. The crops in Hyde County, we also learn, are materially injured. Cotton generally has a healthy appearance, and the prospect for a good yield promising.

Washington N. C. Times.

The Corn Crop—Between this place and Statesville, presents a sad spectacle. The drought has cut it off nearly, if not quite, one-half. The fine up-lands in the neighborhood of Rowan Mills, will barely pay the trouble and expense of cultivation. The creek bottoms and flats have not suffered nearly so bad, and they are now the main dependence of our farmers for corn.

Salisbury Watchman.

Another Military School.—The Hillsboro' Recorder states that Capt. Tew and Mr. Gaillard of the Arsenal Academy at Columbia, S. C, propose to open a first class military school in that town.

Two wills have just been recorded in Philadelphia. The first one: "I will and bequeath all money or effects owned by me to —— or his heirs." The other is still more brief, and reads thus: "I will every thing to my wife absolutely." These wills, though brief, are just as effective as if whole quires of paper had been written over.

Singular Incident.—An Illinois paper remarks that among the peculiar incidents connected with the present season, is the fact that the bees have not increased. No hive in that section has swarmed. This is attributed to the wet weather, which has deprived them of their usual pasturage and in many places they have merely sustained life by having access to cultivated flowers. Large numbers are supposed to have died through actual starvation. Blossoms on the bottoms and low grounds have been almost entirely destroyed; those on the trees were washed off by the rains, or blasted, while in only a very few instances, has the wild or cultivated rose come to perfection.

Taxes Reduced.—The State of Georgia is in the happy condition of having abundant revenues to meet all the needs of the State Government without drawing largely upon the pockets of the people. We notice that one prolific source of revenue is the profits from the State railways.

As an immortal song was sung when the Red Sea parted to give passage for the people of a single nation upon its bed, so should a pæan be now sung through the kingdoms and governments of the earth, that the Atlantic Ocean has opened its bosom for the instantaneous transmission of the mind of the universe from shore to shore.

Old Folks.—One of the subjects of Parisian gossip just now is a rare case, lately brought to light, of a man one hundred and twenty years old. Four years ago he married a wife who was his junior by just a hundred years, and by whom he has had three children.—*Exchange Paper.*

To Cure the Appetite for Tobacco.—The New York *Independent* gives the following, as the experience of a clergyman who smoked and chewed tobacco for many years, and used these means to break himself of the habit; I had a deep well of very cool water, and whenever the evil appetite claimed indulgence, I resorted immediately to fresh drawn water. Of this I drank what I desired, and then continued to hold water in my mouth—throwing out and taking in successive mouthfuls, until the craving ceased. By a faithful adherence to this practice for about a month, I was cured. And from that time to this have been as free from any appetite for tobacco as a nursing infant. I loathe the use of the weed in every form, far more than I ever did before I contracted habits of indulgence.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 12, 1858.

Disappointments, however hard to bear, do not follow a man all his days. Mine had an end this morning, when, 48 hours, instead of 17, after leaving Baltimore, we arrived here, and caught another glimpse of that great work of creation, unparalleled in all the world. We have gazed again, with renewed impressions of awe and delight, upon the scenes which, once viewed, are never to be forgotten, and which yet never pall upon the senses, never lose the power to command man's admiration, and to lift his heart in adoration of the Being who created all things well. Familiarity here breeds no contempt. On the contrary, the voice of God here speaks in the everlasting roar of the great floods. It tells man of his own insignificance, and yet of his greatness too, for was not all this created for his use and enjoyment?

We have trodden the same paths, in the same company, till now it is a thrice told tale to us, but we have thrice looked and listened together to the same unceasing torrent, the same mighty fall, with the same wonder and admiration. I often think of the first conversation I ever had with any one at Niagara. Perhaps I have already mentioned it in the Observer. He was a stranger, of whom I asked some question, whilst we were gazing upon the Falls. His courteous answer led to further questioning, in which he stated that he was the Conductor of the train that had brought us here, and that he never came here without going down to look at this great and wonderful work of God. So, I think if I lived near here, I would pass no day without the sight.

Byron, without ever seeing Niagara Falls, (for he was never in this country,) wrote the finest description of them that ever was published, though not written of these but of some other Falls. I am not sufficiently familiar with his poems to quote it, and have not the book by me. If convenient, I would like to have it appended to this letter. His expression, profane though it be, of a "hell of waters," rises to the mind on gazing at the angry leaping of the Rapids above the Falls, and at the rushing, boiling, foaming, depth below them. These seem the very powers of destruction, from which no living thing can emerge. But as the great mass of water is actually falling, it assumes the most beautiful, gentle appearance imaginable. Let the eye fix on a single spot, and accompany the water from the brink to the bottom, and nothing can be more soft or beautiful. I don't remember that Byron's picture had any such peaceful tint as this. If not, so far it does not faithfully delineate Niagara Falls.

Another poet, Brainard, wrote a few grand lines on these Falls. He had seen them, I suppose, for he was an American; and he is said to have dashed off the following lines in a few minutes to supply the demand for "copy" of a printer's devil:—

THE FALL OF NIAGARA.

"The thoughts are strange that crowd into my brain,
While I look upward to thee. It would seem
As if God pour'd thee from his 'hollow hand,'
And hung his bow upon thy awful front;
And spoke in that loud voice that seemed to him
Who dwelt in Patmos for his Saviour's sake,
'The sound of many waters;' and had bade
Thy flood to chronicle the ages back,
And notch his cent'ries in the eternal rocks!'
Deep calleth unto deep. And what are we
That hear the question of that voice sublime?
Oh! what are all the notes that ever rung
From war's vain trumpet, by thy thundering side?
Yea, what is all the riot man can make,
In this short life, to thy unceasing roar?
And yet, bold babbler, what art thou to Him
Who drowned a world, and heap'd the waters far
Above its loftiest mountains? A light wave,
That breathes and whispers of its Maker's might."

As when last here, I am at the Clifton House, on the Canada side, in the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of England, (between whom and the United States may there be perpetual peace and friendship.) The view of the Falls is so altogether more complete from this side, that I would recommend all travellers to come to this house. From the window of my room I see nearly the whole of them. From any part of the ample piazzas in front is the same grand view; whilst a brief walk brings one to the lower end of the Horse-shoe Fall, to Table Rock, and other noted objects. A ferry, half a mile below the Falls, and very near the Hotel, takes those across to the American side who can make up their minds to venture in such a place in a little canoe propelled by one man's oars. By far the greater number, however, prefer to go from one side to the other, across the Suspension Bridge, in carriages, a rather costly mode by the way, for one who spends a couple of days here, will in that time be apt to spend a couple of half eagles in carriage hire and tolls. There are, however, so many objects of interest on each side, that one cannot well avoid visiting both. The Suspension Bridge, which many consider as great a mechanical achievement as man has made, must be visited, and that is two miles from the hotels on either side, and two and a half from the Falls. Other still more distant objects command attention, and the ride is indispensable.

The propensity of the people here for charging is well known. A stranger asked a man the way to the Post Office. Obtaining the information, he tendered a quarter, the usual fee, which was declined. Sir, said the stranger, I thank you: you are the first man that has had occasion to speak to me since I have been here that did not charge me at least a quarter.

To-day we had an exhibition such as was never before presented to visiters here—nothing less than a great fire in the very midst of the Rapids a hundred yards or so above the American Falls. On a little island in the centre of the Rapids, connected to the main land on the one hand and to Goat Island on the other, by bridges, stood an immense paper mill, or mills, said to be the largest in the United States. About one o'clock these took fire, and in spite of the efforts of man, with the world of waters all around to assist him, the principal buildings were totally consumed, except the stone walls. The loss is said to be $100,000, with insurance of half that amount.

It so happened that many persons were making the usual tour of Goat Island, which abounds with fine views. And most of these, who saw the smoke, at once became alarmed lest the fire should communicate to the bridges, and thus cut off their return to the main land. The thought was alarming enough, and many hastened back to get over if possible, or to see what prospect there was of escape. The fire was too near, and the heat too great, to admit of returning; but our anxiety was relieved by finding that the wind set *from* the bridges, and that they were not likely to burn. An hour or two of detention found the fire sufficiently subdued to admit of our return to the village. For a few minutes the prospect of detention on an uninhabited and inaccessible island, was not particularly agreeable. The only alternative would have been to descend the "Biddle Stairs," to the water's edge, and contrive to get on board of the little steamer "Maid of the Mist," to be landed at the ferry on one side or the other.

My detention on the way here has deprived me of one of my two days devoted to this place, and I go to Saratoga to-morrow.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14, 1858.

We left the Falls yesterday morning at 6, and arrived here at 5 P. M.—300 miles in 11 hours—and over a beautiful route for a large part of the way, the valley of the Mohawk.

In leaving the Falls, all eyes turn instinctively to catch the latest view. Such a wonderful, grand, awful sight, is no where else to be seen, and we may not live or have opportunity to come again so far to see it. Is any one who stays at home, either from necessity or inclination, disposed to carp at the indulgence of the curiosity which leads so many thousands annually, from all parts of the world, to look at a mere water-fall? Perhaps so. Yet why should life be made up of the mere drudgery of duties, even when of an agreeable nature and performed with cheerfulness? Why not relish those episodes which give variety to life, which expand the mind, warm the heart, store the memory with pleasant recollections, and thus assist us to scatter, or to gather, flowers on the path of life's pilgrimage, and to

"Look through Nature up to Nature's God"?

There *is* a stolid indifference which grows upon a man by a constant round of the same labors, a constant looking upon the same scenes, and a constant intercourse with the same people, however proper and admirable all these may be. The mind at least, if not the body, will grow rusty, which moves incessantly in the same orbit. For my own part, I have ever felt that a good deal of what little reputation I have been able to acquire as an Editor, has been owing to the liberalizing influence of the travel I have indulged in. And whilst I would by no means advise any one who really cannot spare the time or the money, to go from home periodically, I do think that it will help any one who can spare them, and who is disposed to look at things with a pleasant eye, and to bear without *much* grumbling the little annoyances incident to travel. And I see no sufficient reason why a man should confine his peregrinations to his own section of country, as some superlatively patriotic men, (and especially Editors,) in the South too often say that we should do. It is useful, for instance, to come here and see what great things have been done in the way of internal improvements—how the whole face of the country is covered with an iron net-work of rail roads, and its surface indented with artificial water courses. And how all these are made that they may in turn make their projectors prosperous and happy, and proud of their country and of themselves as the liberal artificers of its greatness. The name of De Witt Clinton is never mentioned here in connection with his political honors, but always with the great achievement of the Erie Canal, the pioneer work in the career of commercial greatness of this section, which the world then laughed at as visionary, but which he lived to complete, and thus to confer untold benefits upon his State and country. So I think that Gov. Morehead deserves more honor for the getting up and completion of the North Carolina Railroad, under all the difficulties, than even for the overwhelming power of his stump eloquence, and his acceptable administration of the duties of his office of Governor. I am an earnest advocate of internal improvements in North Carolina, because I have seen their effects in other States; and I am sure that there would not be an anti-internal improvement man in the State if all men could thus see their effects. Even the demagogues would be converted, for they would of course go with the strong party.

But I have wandered from the Falls before I intended. At the Clifton House, excellent as that establishment is, I found an attempt to make us breakfast at day-break again, on the pretext that we could get no breakfast on the road. And accordingly, in making out my bill on the night before I was to leave, I found $1 25 charged for breakfast for two. I preferred to run the risk, and at Rochester found an excellent breakfast all ready on the table of a hotel fifty yards from the depot. The time allowed to eat was not long, to be sure, but every facility was afforded us by the Hotel people and waiters, as well as by the Conductor of the train, who was one of the pleasantest fellows I have seen.

Leaving the Clifton House after daylight, a ride of two miles, with the Falls and Suspension Bridge in sight nearly all the way, brought us to the depot on the American side, near the Bridge. Here a funny scene took place. A jolly looking Custom House officer came up and informed the crowd of some dozen or two, more than half ladies, that it was his duty to examine the baggage, to see that they brought nothing into the United States that ought to pay duties. He remarked, very politely, that his duty was in the main a mere form, and he did not propose to be very rigid in his examination. The first trunk he took hold of happened to be mine, which I unstrapped and unlocked; he turned up a few articles, and remarked that he had no doubt it was right. Then he passed a trunk or two without opening; when I jocularly told him I was afraid he took me to be the only suspicious looking man in company. He took this in all seriousness and began to protest, and did not stop till we left him, that he meant no reflection of the sort. In the mean time, he laid hold of a lady's trunk which he directed to be unlocked, amidst laughing inquiries if he was in search of *hoops*, and a very decided admission of the lady that he would certainly find them. And so he did. Turning up dresses and capes and collars, (&c. &c.) there lay the queer looking thing, nicely coiled up. Whether he was afraid it would bite him I know not, but he did not venture to touch it, or to look further.

Getting through with that operation, we proceeded to the ticket office, when I asked the price of tickets to New York (450 miles.) Five dollars, was the reply. But I think of stopping at Schenectady (280 miles,) to go to Saratoga. How much to Schenectady? Five dollars and seventy-five cents. Well, I told him I would take my tickets to New York. If I chose only to go to

[*Concluded on Fourth Page.*]

From the National Intelligencer.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Amid the general exultations with which the completion of a telegraphic communication between Europe and America is hailed, the gratitude of all is naturally turned towards those who have been pre-eminent in initiating the measures which have conducted to this grand result. The history of the corporation under whose auspices and by whose indomitable energy the magnificent enterprise has been brought to a consummation justly fills a large space in the eyes of those called to contemplate the agencies to which we are primarily indebted for the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph. Especially is great praise awarded, and justly awarded, to that now renowned citizen of New York, Cyrus W. Field, Esq., to whom, more than to any other, is ascribed the honor of planning and concerting an organized effort to test the practicability of this stupendous undertaking. Submarine cables, it is true, had been already laid between many points of the earth's surface, from the time when, in the year 1850, the first telegraphic connexion was instituted between Dover and Calais, a distance of twenty-four miles. But the wide interval which parted the two continents of Europe and America, the unknown character of the "dark unfathomed caves" at the bottom of the Atlantic, combined with the difficulty at first encountered in the transmission of the electric force through submarine or underground coils of great length, were supposed for a time to present almost insurmountable barriers to the speedy accomplishment of this titanic task. Meanwhile, as before, science was assiduously at work in her cloisters, and the latter difficulty, if not wholly overcome, was at least believed to be sufficiently obviated to justify an attempt to translate theory into fact by proving the feasibility of a transatlantic telegraph.

It was at this stage of the preparations preliminary to a trial of the grand experiment that the "New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company" was formed, mainly through the tact, business capacity, and rare intelligence of its Vice President, Mr. Field. The first step taken was to secure a charter for the corporation. This was obtained in April, 1854, from the Colonial Government of Newfoundland, and the purposes of the company were further seconded by the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and finally, by the promised aid and co-operation of Great Britain and the United States in laying the cable and contributing to a support of the work if ever brought into actual operation.

Great Britain granted an annual subsidy of £14,000 sterling until the nett profits of the company reach six per cent. per annum on the whole capital of £350,000 sterling, the grant then to be reduced to £10,000 sterling per annum for a period of twenty-five years. The United States grant an annual subsidy of $70,000 until the nett profits yield six per cent. per annum, then to be reduced to $50,000 per annum for a period of twenty-five years, subject to a termination of contract by Congress after ten years, on giving one year's notice. Both nations also agreed to furnish vessels to lay the cable.

Professor Morse was appointed electrician of the company, which proceeded to connect St. Johns, Newfoundland, with the lines already in operation in the British North American Provinces and in the United States, by immersing thirteen miles of cable across the Straits of Northumberland, and eighty-five miles in the waters of the St. Lawrence.

The "New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company" having next procured decisive scientific assurance from Messrs. Wildman Whitehouse and Charles Bright, both able electricians, of the possibility of their enterprise, deputed their Vice President, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, to visit England in the summer of 1856 for the purpose of effecting such arrangements as might seem expedient to promote the success of the undertaking. Mainly through his agency the existing Atlantic Telegraph Company was called into being, not only as a *chartered*, but also as a *moneyed* corporation, comprising the holders of three hundred and fifty shares of one thousand pounds each. The charter of the original company, conferring upon it the exclusive right to land telegraph cables on the shores of Newfoundland and other parts of North America, and for twenty-five years to do the same thing on the shores of Nova Scotia, was then made over to the new association, together with all concessions bearing upon the undertaking which might be hereafter obtained, and all the patent rights of Messrs. Whitehouse and Bright which in any way concerned the working of instruments in marine circuits of great length.

In regard to the route by which the proposed telegraph should run, it will be obvious to the reader that, besides the advantages in point of diminished distance, furnished by that lying between Ireland and Newfoundland, this selection was also determined by other indispensable considerations, the result of explorations made by Lieut. Berryman, of the United States Navy, who, armed with the ingenious apparatus invented by Lieut. John M. Brooke for the taking of deep-sea soundings, demonstrated the existence of a vast submarine plain, (already commonly known as the Telegraphic Plateau,) which at its greatest depth is scarcely twelve thousand feet below the level of the sea, and extends in a continuous ledge from Cape Race, in Newfoundland, to Cape Clear, in Ireland. This plain is generally level, and deep enough to be below disturbing causes. Its bed is composed of particles of shells so minutely triturated as to render their character undiscoverable save with the aid of a microscope. In this bed it was believed that the cable could repose in perfect security.

The route being finally decided, the mechanical construction of the cable was next to be considered. The contrary conditions of the problem afforded by no means an easy solution of the question raised under this head. It was apparent that the cable must not be too light, or it would refuse to sink. It must not be too heavy, or the loop between the two delivering vessels would break of its own weight. Besides, if too light, it would be at the mercy of the currents while descending, and run great risk of fracture while being laid. If too heavy, how could 2,500 miles of it be shipped, handled, and safely deposited? After repeated estimates and experiments it was found that the cable should not weigh more than *one ton per mile*. In the next place, it must be of the utmost tenacity consistent with this standard of weight, and flexible enough to adapt itself to the apparatus for paying out as well as to admit of its being readily distributed into coils in the work-yards and on board the vessels. In order to give some idea of the pains which were taken with this branch of the investigation, it will suffice to say that *sixty-two different kinds of rope* were subjected to close experiment before the exact form and character of the cable to be employed were determined. The cable finally adopted is thus described:

"The central conducting wire is a *strand* made up of seven wires of the purest copper, of the guage known in the trade as No. 22. The strand itself is about the sixteenth af an inch in diameter, and is formed of one straightly drawn wire, with six others twisted round it; this is accomplished by the central wire being dragged from a drum, through a hole in a horizontal table, while the table itself revolves rapidly under the impulse of steam, carrying near its circumference six reels or drums, each armed with copper wire. Every drum revolves upon its own horizontal axis, and so delivers its wire as it turns. This twisted form of conducting wire was first adopted for the rope laid across the St. Lawrence in 1856, and was employed with a view to the reduction to the lowest possible amount of the chance of continuity being destroyed in the circuit. It is improbable in the highest degree that a fracture could be accidentally produced at precisely the same spot in more than one of the wires of this twisted strand. All the seven wires might be broken at different parts of the strand, even some hundreds of times, and yet its capacity for the transmission of the electric current not be destroyed or reduced in any inconvenient degree. The copper used in the formation of these wires is assayed from time to time during the manufacture, to insure absolute homogeneity and purity. The strand itself, when subjected to strain, will stretch twenty per cent. of its length without giving way, and, indeed, without having its electricity-conducting power much modified or impaired."

Such is a brief review of the agencies which have been immediately brought into combination for the purpose of effecting this mighty undertaking. In the gradual procession of the causes and means by which it has marched to a triumphant accomplishment, art and skill have only advanced side by side with the slowly elaborated results of science in plucking from the very heart of Nature the secret of her laws and movements. And hence, in awarding our just meed of praise to the intelligent faith which planned and the untiring perseverance which, appalled by no disasters, has brought this great work to its desired consummation, let us not forget our obligations to the equally patient, if less conspicuous, labors of the philosophical student poring in his cabinet over the mysteries of nature until he reads in characters of light the secret cipher of her being. The world without knows but little of these anxious and laborious endeavors of the *savant*, striving to pass that often narrow but always most difficult isthmus which parts the unknown from the known. The honors and emoluments which society awards to the successful *inventor* are too often but partially and grudgingly bestowed upon the scientific *discoverer*, to whom the former is indebted for a knowledge of the principles which he has reduced into mechanical proportions and made subservient to human uses. If we are indebted to a Morse for the electric telegraph, it is because a Franklin and a Galvani, a Volta and an Œrasted, a Faraday and a Henry, have contributed by their profound investigations to a discovery of the hidden principles which underlie the structure of that wonderful work of mechanical art. In the pantheon of this latter-day glory there is room for all—for the man of high thought pursuing the acquisition of knowledge for its own sake, and finding in the discovery of truth its own exceeding great reward, as also for the man of practical achievement, who reduces that knowledge to the utilitarian ends of our daily life. Let us so apportion our honors to the latter as not to forget the measure of our obligations to the former.

NOW AND THEN.—Fifteen years ago, so we learn from a N. Y. paper, the Great Britain, an iron Steamer, arrived in New York on her first voyage from Liverpool, and was the wonder of wonders, attracting people from all quarters. On Wednesday last, says the same paper, she arrived at New York, after several years' absence, "and discharged her hundred and twenty-seven passengers, without her dimensions having elicited any note of comment. And yet fifteen years is but a brief space of time. But what advances in ship building and the mechanic arts have taken place since! The *Great Britain* is now classed among the smaller ocean steam-ships. Her tonnage is less, by some two thousand tons, than that of the *Niagara* or *Vanderbilt*, and both these vessels are but Lilliputian in their dimensions when contrasted with the *Great Eastern*, now floating in the Thames, awaiting a start on her first voyage. They are not more than one-fifth her tonnage. This is a wondrous age; and this contrast between the leviathan steam-ship of fifteen years since and that of to-day is as remarkable a proof of progress as need be cited."

And yet the Atlantic Telegraph may be cited as a far more remarkable proof of the progress. And that even, fifteen years hence, may be eclipsed by a still greater wonder. If a man should predict that within that space a "plateau" may be found on which the Atlantic Railroad will be laid, we don't know that we should laugh at him. If we did, he would, just as apt as not, have the laugh on his side at no very distant day.

Just fifteen years ago, in a letter to the then Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. John C. Spencer, Prof. Morse gave utterance to the prophecy, which has been fulfilled in the complete success of the Atlantic Telegraph. Mr. Morse said:—

"Some careful experiments on the decomposing power at various distances were made, from which the law of propulsion has been deduced, verifying the results of Ohm and those which I made in the summer of 1842, and alluded to in my letter to the Hon. C. G. Ferris, and published in the House report No. 17 of the last Congress. The practical inference from this law is that a telegraphic communication, on the electro-magnetic plan, may with certainty be established across the Atlantic ocean. Startling as this may now seem, I am confident the time will come when this project will be realized."

Telegraphic Feat.—It will be seen by the despatches we publish this (Tuesday) morning that the Queen's Message was transmitted from Trinity Bay to all the principal cities of the Union, as far South as New Orleans, and responses received announcing the joy with which it had been welcomed. From Trinity Bay to New Orleans the distance, by the route of the Telegraph wires, is nearly four thousand miles; add to this the distance from New York, and the message and its responses in this single direction alone made a circuit of six thousand miles. It is probable that the Queen's Message was transmitted last night over some thirty thousand miles of telegraphic wire in this country, and that this morning it will be simultaneously read by perhaps ten millions of people. Such facts as these are demonstrative of the wonderful facilities of the telegraph.—*American.*

Another Cable.—Mr. Field has not the slightest doubt of the entire success of the Atlantic telegraph. He wrote by the Persia to-day to the Directors to prepare another cable at once, as it is evident that the present one, which will in a short time transmit messages as rapidly as the air lines, will not be sufficient for business purposes. Until the first of September, the line will be closed against all messages, except those from the governments of the United States and Great Britain.

N. Y. Paper.

The Termini of the Telegraph.—Objection has been raised in several quarters that both ends of the Atlantic Telegraph cable rest upon British soil, and in time of war would be useless to this country. It would not take Yankee enterprise a great while to render the line ineffieient if England should ever again become our enemy; but the reason for the present arrangement is obvious enough. In an experiment so gigantic and expensive it was important to strike the nearest points of land to test the practicability of the thing in the least expensive way. But whatever objection may now exist will soon be removed. Does any body suppose that American enterprise is to stop at this? You might as well attempt to chain the lightning itself. In a brief period, if this should work well, there will no doubt be other lines starting from one of our own prominent commercial points. But why should we indulge in pucrile jealousy or envy on such a subject as this?

GOSSIP.

From "A Woman's Thoughts about Women."

One of the wisest and best among our English ethical writers, the author of Companions of my Solitude, says, *apropos* of gossip, that one-half of the evil-speaking of the world arises, not from malice prepense, but from mere want of amusement. And I think we may even grant that in the other half, constituted small of mind or selfish in disposition, it is seldom worse than the natural falling back from large abstract interests, which they cannot understand, upon those which they can—alas! only the narrow, commonplace, and personal.

Yet they mean no harm; are often under the delusion that they both mean and do a great deal of good, take a benevolent watch over their fellow-creatures, and so forth. They would not say an untrue word, or do an unkind action—not they! The most barefaced slanderer always tells her story with a good motive, or thinks she does; begins with a harmless "bit of gossip," just to pass the time away—the time which hangs so heavy! and ends by becoming the most arrant and mischievous tale-bearer under the sun.

Ex. gratia—Let me put on record the decline and fall, voluntarily confessed, of two friends of mine, certainly the last persons likely to take to tittle-tattle; being neither young nor elderly; on the whole, perhaps rather "bright" than stupid; having plenty to do and to think of—too much, indeed, since they came on an enforced holiday out of that vortex in which London whirls her professional classes round and round, year by year, till at last often but a handful of dry bones is cast on shore. They came to lodge at the village of X——, let me call it, as being an "unknown quantity," which the reader will vainly attempt to find out, since it is just like some hundred other villages—has its church and rector, great house and squire, doctor and lawyer (alas! poor village; I fear its *two* doctors and *two* lawyers); also its small select society, where everybody know everybody—that is, their affairs: for themselves, one-half the parish resolutely declines "knowing" the other half—sometimes pretermittently, sometimes permanently. Of course, not a single soul would have ventured to know Bob and Maria—as I shall call the strangers—had they not brought an introduction to one family, under the shelter of whose respectability they meekly placed their own. A very worthy family it was, which showed them all hospitality, asked them to tea continually, and there, in the shadow of the pleasant drawing-room, which overlooked the street, indoctrinated them into all the mysteries of X——, something in this wise:

"Dear me! there's Mrs. Smith; she has on that identical yellow bonnet which has been so long in Miss Miffin's shop-window. Got it cheap no doubt; Mr. Smith does keep the poor thing *so* close! Annabella, child, make haste; just tell me whether that isn't the same young man who called on the Joneses three times last week! Red whiskers and moustaches. One of those horrid officers, no doubt. My dear Miss Maria, I never do like to say a word against my neighbors; but before I would let my Annabella go about like the Jones's girls * * * * Bless my life! there's that cab at the corner house again—and her husband out! Well, if I ever could have believed it, even of silly, flirty Mrs. Green! whom people do say old Mr. Green married out of a London hosier's, where he went in to buy a pair of gloves. What a shocking place London must be * * * * ! But I beg your pardon, my dear * * * *" And so on, and so on.

This, slightly varied, was the stock conversation, which seemed amply sufficient to fill the minds and hours of the whole family, and indeed, of every family at X——.

Maria and Bob used to go home laughing, and thanking their stars that they *did* live in that shocking place London. Bob made harmless jokes at the expense of the unconscious household, who,

"Pinnacled dim in the intense inane,"

could drop down, hawk-like, upon reputations, bonnets and beaus. Maria gave vent to a majestic but indignant pity; and both hugged themselves in the belief that never, under any circumstances, could *they* sink to such a dead-level of folly, vacuity, spite.

Weeks passed—rather slowly, especially when, of Autumn evenings, they found themselves minus of books, piano, theatre, concerts, society—in fact, in precisely the position of the inhabitants of X——all year round. So, as daylight was less dull than candlelight, they used to rise at unearthly hours; dine—shall I betray the Goths? —at 11 30 A. M., take tea at 4. P. M., and go to bed as soon after dark as they could for shame. At last, from very dullness, Maria got in the habit of sitting at the window and telling Bob what was passing in the street, interspersed with little illustrative anecdotes she had caught up, "just as bits of human nature." One, the stock scandal of the place, interested them both so much, that they watched for the heroine's carriage every day for a week; and when at last Maria cried, "There it is!" Bob jumped up with all the eagerness of Annabella herself, and missing the sight, retired grumbling: "What nonsense! I declare you're getting just as bad a gossip as any body here!" (N. B.—the masculine mind, in an accusative form, always prefers the second person of the verb.)

"Well," observed Maria, "shall I give up telling you any news I happen to hear?"

"Oh, no! You may tell what you like. As the man said when his wife beat him—it amuses you, and it doesn't harm me."

Finally—I have it from Maria's own confession—coming in one afternoon absorbed in cogitations as to what possible motive Mrs. Green could have in telling Mrs. Elizabeth Jones she wished to call on her, Maria; and what on earth would be done if Annabella, whose mamma wouldn't allow her even to bow to Mrs. Green, should happen to call at the same time—she was quite startled by Bob's springing up from the sofa to meet her, with an air of great relief.

"So you're back at last! Well, whom did you see, and what did they say to you? Do sit down, and let's hear all the gossip going."

"Gossip!" And meeting one another's eyes, they both burst into a hearty fit of laughter, declaring they never again would pride themselves on being a bit better than their neighbors.

Manners, an element of Civilization.—"Manners," said Edmund Burke, "are of more importance than laws. Upon them in a great measure the laws depend. The laws touches us but here and there, now and then: manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize or refine us, by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation like that of the air we breathe in. They give to our lives their whole form and color. According to their quality, they aid morals, they supply them, or they totally destry them."

We should reverence a child's simplicity. Touch it only with truth. Be not the first to quench that lovely trustfulness by lies.

Longfellow has very prettily said, "Sunday is the golden clasp which binds the volume of the week together."

The Washington Union boasts that the affairs of the Government are going on like clock-work. Oh yes, they are going on—*tick, tick, tick.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—*My Dear Sirs:*—The people of North Carolina in the recent election, have tasted the first fruits of that great measure which was originated by small politicians for the purpose of advancing themselves and securing the ascendancy of the Democratic party in the State. The right to vote for members representing particularly the landed interest of the State appertains now to those who have no such interest to protect; and in one view at least this should be matter for congratulation with all parties: That the Democratic party should have this ascendancy was a fixed fact, and had they failed in obtaining it by means of the Free Suffrage hobby, the next measure that would have found advocates for the same end, would have been, in all probability, a change from our present Judiciary system to that of an elective one; a change compared to which the former would have been of small consequence.

The next evil the conservative portion of the people had to fear was, that this party, having attained the desired ascendancy, would, as was the seemingly necessary consequence, confer all places of trust and profit upon those who, by rendering service to *the party*, had acquired a democratic right to them; or, in other words, would make party service, irrespective of fitness for it, the test of qualification for office. This policy would have had a tendency to produce the deprecated change in our Judiciary system, as all opposition to it would have been removed, for the people could have no worse rule of action, and might have a better. The appointment of your townsman to fill one of the vacancies upon the Superior Court Bench is certainly no step towards this change.

Although he has within the past few years occupied a prominent position in the State as a member of the House of Commons, yet that position was one not sought for by an aspiring politician, nor do we fear from him any contradiction when we assert that he laid down the badge of authority and retired to the more quiet pursuit of his profession, satisfied with the reputation he had won, and from choice directed his footsteps towards other eminences. He is better known as a lawyer than a politician, and the brightest gem that adorns his coronet was placed there by those who, thinking that *they* could accomplish all things, charged him with being "too honest for a politician." But this is not the only qualification he has for the position: he is by nature as well as acquirement fitted for it. Always calm and deliberate, with a disposition temperate and averse to altercation; preserving always the dignity of his profession by maintaining his own, he ever exercises a wholesome restraint upon the temper of others by presenting an unruffled front to every antagonist; disarming unkind retort by freedom from personal attack, a perfect gentleman, he detects, and ever avoids, the slightest deviation from professional etiquette. These are qualities which can only be thoroughly appreciated by those who have witnessed the consumption of time in our courts in "wranglings," which occur, unfortunately, too frequently among professional gentlemen, and which, while they derogate from the dignity of the profession, advance the interests of no one. To these qualifications add a mind well stored with legal lore, and a memory exceeding retentive of principles, and peculiarly so of adjudicated cases, with an ambition (we think) for the ermine, and you have the qualifications, which occur to us, of the gentleman who, by his selection for Circuit Judge, in this District, does honor to the good sense of Gov. Bragg and Council, and who has given up a lucrative practice to reflect credit upon the decisions of our State. O.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Female Normal School, High Point, N. C.

AUGUST 15th, 1858.

To Members of the Masonic Fraternity in North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

BRETHREN:—I would respectfully call your attention to the above School, and state that I desire your co-operation in the work of educating such of the destitute female orphans, or children of Masons as wish to be teachers. I am willing to admit twenty-five such young ladies and credit them with *the entire amount of tuition until they can teach and pay it.* I would therefore enquire, 1st. Whether you can send any such to my School, and give or loan them the amount necessary for their other expenses of board, books, &c. And, 2nd. Whether I could probably secure in your vicinity paying pupils, whose patronage would aid me in accomplishing the above work. Any aid you can individually render in this way will be thankfully received. I am now aiding several of the destitute orphans and daughters of Masons, as well as others, and will continue to do so, as far as my means and patronage will justify.

Yours Fraternally,
WM. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.

"Murder will Out."—If we remember rightly, it was Lord Eldon who was presiding upon the bench of a London criminal court, before whom the incident occurred. A man was upon his trial for the murder of a man who was found dead upon Hampstead Heath; and a bullet in his body showed the manner of his death. He had been last seen in the company with the prisoner; but as there was no other testimony bearing against him, he stood with unabashed front before the judge, and smiled in ridicule at the attempt of the King's counsel to convict him of the homicide. Lord Eldon was holding in his hand, and listlessly between his fingers, the ball which had been extracted from his body. Presently he beckoned to an officer to approach the bench, which he did; when his lordship inquired in an undertone, if the man had been searched. "He has, your lordship; but no money was found upon his person; nor is it known that the deceased had any money in his possession, beyond about a sovereign in change. The only thing we found was a part of a street ballad, from which a large piece had been torn."

"Let me see it," said the judge. It was handed to him by the officer. In the meantime, in manipulating the bullet between his fingers, his lordship detected a piece of blood-dried paper; moistening, and gradually unrolling it, it was found to be a three-cornered piece of a street-balled; and on comparing it with the torn ballad which had been laid before him, it was found to fit exactly, and to complete the whole! This piece of paper, which had formed the wadding of the gun, was at once put in evidence; the man was convicted; and afterward made a full confession of his crime. We have never heard a more extraordinary confirmation of the truth of the saying, that "Murder will out;" and it is an incident well confirmed.

Knickerbocker.

It is an easy matter to knock a crotchet out of a crazy man's head if you only hit him right. An old gentleman, whose brain was a little turned, called out to his son one night, "Abel! Abel! Satan has been tempting me all night to go and drown myself in the horse trough." "Well, he must be a fool," said Abel, "for there hasn't been a drop of water in it for six weeks." The old gentleman turned over and went to sleep, thinking no more of evil spirits.

One of our finest writers says, that "the nightly dews come down upon us like blessings." How very differently the *daily dues* come down upon us!

Senator Douglas on the Stump.—A Scrap of His Early History.—In a speech at Winchester, Illinois, delivered on the 7th inst., Mr. Douglas said:

Twenty-five years ago I entered this town on foot with my coat upon my arm, *without an acquaintance in a thousand miles, and without knowing where I could get money to pay a week's board.* Here I made the first six dollars I ever earned in my life, and obtained the first regular occupation that I ever pursued. For the first time in my life I then felt that the responsibilities of manhood were upon me, although I was under age, for I had none to advise with and knew no one upon whom I had a right to call for assistance or for friendship. Here I found the then settlers of the country my friends—my first start in life was taken here, not only as a private citizen, but my first election to public office by the people was conferred upon me by those whom I am now addressing and by their fathers. A quarter of a century has passed, and that penniless boy stands before you with his heart full and gushing with the sentiments which such associations and recollections necessarily inspire.

Important to Farmers.—Mr. Lewis Pyles, in a letter from Chattanooga county, Ga., to the Rome *Southerner*, says: I write you a few lines, so that you may, through your valuable paper, warn the public against the danger of feeding cattle with green Chinese Sugar Cane. I have been taught by bitter experience that it will kill a cow in thirty minutes after eating it. On last Friday evening I was trimming some growing cane, and gave a handful of the stalks to my cattle about dark. Next morning one of them was dead—had not moved out of her tracks; but looked as if she had died without a struggle. One of my neighbors the other evening tried the same experiment with his cattle, and in about thirty minutes two of them were down. He drenched them with lard and they got well.

An Irishman in Court.—During a session of the circuit court at Lynchburg, an Irishman was indicted for stabbing another on the canal, and the only witness was Dennis O'Brien, who was required to enter into bonds for his appearance at the next court. The recognisance was read in the usual form:—

"You acknowledge yourself indebted to the Commonwealth of Virginia in the sum of $500."

Dennis—"I don't owe her a cint, sir."

As soon as the clerk recovered from the amusement at the answer, he explained the meaning of the form, and then read it over again.

Dennis—"I tell ye I don't owe her a cint. Its more money nor I ever saw, nor my father before me."

At this stage of the matter a brother of Dennis interfered, and said:—

"Ye must jest say it, Dennis; it's one of the forms of the law."

Dennis—"But I won't. I'm a dacent, honest man, what pays my debts, and I'll spake the truth and the devil may drink all my whiskey for a month if I say I owe anybody a cint. Now cheat me if you can."

A French Belle a Hundred Years Ago—Madam de Genlis, in her memoirs, describes the training she underwent to fit her for Parisian society in the last century: "I had two teeth pulled out: I had whalebone stays that pinched me terribly; my feet were imprisoned in tight shoes with which it was impossible for me to walk; I had three or four thousand curl papers put on my head, and I wore for the first time in my life a hoop. In order to get rid of my country attitudes, I had an iron collar put on my neck, and as I squinted a little at times, I was obliged to put on goggles as soon as I awoke in the morning, and these I wore four hours. I was, moreover, not a little surprised when they talked of giving me a master to teach me what I thought I knew well enough already—to walk. Besides all this, I was forbidden to run, to leap, or to ask questions."

Extraordinary Longevity.—There is a very remarkable case of longevity in one family in Nelson county, Va. There are five married sisters whose aggregate ages amount to 434 years—on the 1st of January last the eldest sister was 93, the second 91, the third 88, and the fourth 82, and the fifth 80.

Expressive.—"Columbus, pho!" exclaimed a friend of ours the other day, in his excess of enthusiasm about the Atlantic cable. "Columbus, pho! he discovered America, to be sure, but it took a Berkshire boy to *hitch it on!*"

Berkshire County (Mass.) Eagle.

Wonderful Rotation of Crops.—A friend thus describes his summer's gardening operations:—"The bugs ate our cucumbers, our chickens ate the bugs, neighbors' cats ate the chickens and we are in hopes that something will now eat the cats."

An Obliging Lover.—"I would do anything to gratify you; I would go to the end of the world to please you," said a fervent lover to the object of his affections. "Well, sir, go there and stay, and I shall be pleased."

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of naval stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
Wilmington, June 10, 1858. 18-6mipd

A FEW BARRELS
CHOICE *old* APPLE BRANDY, suitable for making wine and putting up brandy fruit. For sale by
W. H. CARVER.
Aug. 18. 38-

Cider Vinegar, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.
Aug. 18. 38-

Harper's and Godey's Magazine for September, just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

JOHN M. CLARK,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give prompt attention to sale of Country Produce, Naval Stores and Cotton.
☞ *And Agent for Rush and Orrell's Line of Boats.* ☜
August 19, 1858. 38tf

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission Merchant,
NO. 104 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
☞ *Usual advances on Consignments.* ☜

SULPHATES QUININE & CINCHONA,
And a good assortment of
French, English, German & American
CHEMICALS.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26itf

London Porter and Scotch Ale,
FOR SALE by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26itf

POMADES AND PERFUMES,
AND EXTRACTS for flavoring. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.

GLUES,
FOR Distiller's use. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS IN INDIA

Sir Colin Campbell has issued orders that offensive operations on the part of the army in India may be suspended during the rainy season, and that the troops may for the present go into encampment. As this comes upon the heels of two or three important victories, in Central India and in the Oude district, it may be regarded as conclusive evidence that whether much or little has been done toward re-establishing British supremacy, the rebels are discomfited and the rebellion, to a considerable extent, is suppressed. But there are even more favorable symptoms than these. The most recent advices from India show that not only have the rebels been almost uniformly defeated, but that disorganization is spreading among them, and that some among them are already suing to make peace with their rulers by surrendering their leaders to British officers, as the purchase price of their own pardon.

The most remarkable event of this character is the death of "the Moulvie of Lucknow," a title that has been prominent in the despatches from India from the very commencement of the troubles as an active and powerful enemy. At the head of a considerable force, he arrived at a place called Powanee, apparently expecting that, as it was held by a Rajah of whose loyalty there had been reason to doubt, the gates would be thrown open to him and that the Rajah would be glad to make common cause with him. This same Rajah, however, seeing how uniformly the European troops were successful, had deemed it prudent to regain the confidence he had forfeited, and not only closed the city gates against the Moulvie, but led on his own troops against him. After an engagement of three hours' duration, the Moulvie fell, was decapitated by the order of the Rajah, and his head sent to a neighboring English commissioner as the Rajah's peace-offering. A similar illustration of the growing distrust and disunion among the rebels leaders and followers had occurred in the Eastern borders of Oude, in Gorruckpore, where a number of Sepoys and mutineers had made offers to surrender a notorious ring-leader to the British Commissioners on conditions looking mainly to their own safety. A report was prevalent for though it seemed to lack confirmation, that Nana Sahib himself had been surrendered by his followers.

We regard these as favorable symptoms, beyond any that have occurred since the commencement of the rebellion, because they are the evidences that successes of British arms are having a moral effect upon the native population, and until such effect was wrought, any actual reestablishment of British power over the masses could not be anticipated.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

LATER FROM UTAH!

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.

Mormons Returned—Brigham Fears Assassination—The Army—Indian War.—The Utah mail of the 24th ult., arrived here to-day.

All the Mormons who left the city on the approach of the army, have returned to their homes, except a small portion who have not the means to do so.

Brother Brigham is reported to have shut himself up in his residence from fear of assassination.

Col. Johnston intended moving immediately to the place designed for winter quarters.

It is reported that a severe battle was fought in Big Blue region, between the Pawnees and Camanches, and the Cheynnes and Arrapatoes.

The President's Message to the Queen.

TRINITY BAY, August 19.

To the President of the United States Washington:

—HON. SIR:—Your message, in reply to that of the Queen, was transmitted this morning at 7 o'clock. The transmission was delayed until this time from some cause occurring at Valentia, with which I am as yet unacquainted.

DE SANTY, Chief Electrician.

The Florida Indians.—Capt. Shaw, of the U. S. steamboat *Ranger*, who arrived at New Orleans on Friday last, from Tampa, Fla., states that Captain McNeil, who was in charge of the party endeavoring to open communication with the Tallahassee Indians, had a talk with two of the Chiefs, who informed him that they would get ready to emigrate in the fall, provided Billy Bowlegs would return and have a talk with them. It appears that the Tallahassees were not aware that Billy had already emigrated. In all probability they will soon come in.

Money in New York.—There is now in the Subtreasury nearly thirteen millions of dollars; and although the bulk of this is borrowed money, the Government, like any other successful borrower, may feel somewhat "independent" for some time to come. The fact that there is now in this city a large amount of money seeking investment proves that the revulsion of last year has not been without its effect in producing caution on the part of business men. They will not borrow until convinced that they can operate profitably and safely.

Fire in New York.—The City Hall was partially burned on Tuesday night. The dome and centre of the upper story were destroyed. The wings were unharmed, save by water and violence. All the documents were saved. The fire is attributed to sparks from the pyrotechnic display in the Park, and the carelessness of the person in whose charge the premises were. Loss estimated at $50,000.

Yellow Fever in Cuba.—A letter from Matanzas to the New York Times says that the yellow fever is very severe in all parts of the island of Cuba the present season. In thirty years the island has not been so generally affected. There is not a part throughout its whole extent that is entirely free. In Matanzas the sickness is particularly rife, the American shipping suffering severely. Since June 14 five American captains have died there, besides a considerable number of mates and seamen.

Methodists in Australia.—In Australia the Methodists have 670 churches and 683 other preaching stations. Communicants, upwards of 25,000; attendants on the divine worship, nearly 150,000. The number of children in the week day and Sabbath schools are 53,550.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—3,067,509 bales, against 2,904,310 last year. Increase, 163,199 bales.

The Equator.—An imaginary line which *divides* the world.

The Cable.—A real line, which *unites* it.

TEAS,
GREEN and BLACK, of first quality. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

TRAIN, TANNER'S & LAMP OILS
FOR SALE BY
JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL
AND COLORS of every description. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL,
FOR sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The sessions of the Superior Court for this Circuit commence at Carthage, Moore County, to-day, Judge Saunders presiding.

In the other Counties they will be held as follows:

Montgomery,	Monday,	August 30
Stanly,	"	September 6
Anson,	"	" 13
Richmond,	"	" 20
Robeson,	"	" 27
Bladen,	"	October 4
Columbus,	"	" 11
Brunswick,	"	" 18
New Hanover,	"	" 25
"	"	November 1
Sampson,	"	" 8
Cumberland,	"	" 15
Harnett,	"	" 22

JUDGE SHEPHERD.—Hon. Jesse G. Shepherd qualified as one of the Judges of our Superior Courts of Law and Equity on the 20th inst., before Colin McRae, Esq., an acting Justice of the Peace for this County. Mr. Shepherd did not intend qualifying until (on his way to Edenton) he reached Raleigh, where the oaths of office would have been administered by the Governor. A case occurring, however, which required the services of a Judge, he did not feel at liberty to postpone taking the oaths and entering on the discharge of the duties of his office. The law allows Justices to administer the judicial oaths, and there was a peculiar propriety in calling upon Mr. McRae to perform the duty. He is the oldest Magistrate in the County, having been appointed in 1798. For sixty years he has been faithful, active, and upright in the discharge of his duties. He is now in his 87th year, is still hale and hearty, and bids fair to outlive many younger men. He is probably our only citizen who remembers the session of the Legislature and the funeral of Gov. Caswell in this place in 1798.

STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina six per cent. bonds are quoted in New York at 96¾; Virginia sixes at 92½, Missouri at 84¾; Tennessee at 91½; Louisiana at 93. The Old North State heads the list of Southern States in the New York market.

GOLD IN NORTH CAROLINA.—We published a few days ago a letter from a friend in Montgomery, giving a brief account of the gold discoveries on Mr. Christian's lands near Lawrenceville. We have since seen a letter from Montgomery stating that several gold nuggets have been taken from the mines yielding thirty pounds. One of the lumps weighed eight pounds.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—There is one practical subject, says the N. Y. correspondent of the National Intelligencer, which must soon press itself on the public attention. It is the diminution of the public revenue. Here, in the very busiest season of the year, when importations for the fall and winter usually come in, the receipts at the custom-house are often less than one hundred thousand dollars a day; yesterday the amount was under fifty thousand. The Subtreasury has over thirteen millions and a quarter in its vaults, but this is mostly borrowed money; and, although the Government credit could command an unlimited amount, it would scarcely be considered an evidence of statesmanship to perpetuate the policy of borrowing. The alternative is plain and inevitable. The duties on imports must be raised, and that before the termination of the present Administration.

A GIRDLE ROUND THE EARTH.—The project of another submarine telegraph, says the N. Y. correspondent of the National Intelligencer, was discussed in London on the 28th of May. It was proposed to have a line to Lisbon, Gibraltar, and Malta, in connection with the existing line to the East. Also, to lay a telegraphic cable from Lisbon to Flores, one of the Azore Islands, and thence to some point on the coast of the United States. In short, earth and sea are to be corded and belted until every portion of the planet we inhabit shall have been bound together in happy accord and in bonds indissoluble. And here the Christian might ask, "Is not this the beginning of the Millenium? How can nations thus joined together in interest and affection allow themselves to be sundered by passion or pride!"

CRIME IN OHIO.—We notice in an exchange that in the Ohio Penitentiary there are seven hundred cells, and at the latest dates there were six hundred and ninety-nine occupied. They put people in the penitentiary there for all sorts of offences, and the natural consequence is that all sorts of offences abound. An old North Carolina friend of ours who has seen a great deal of the workings of different systems, in different States and Countries, has seen no reason to doubt that the Bible is the best guide in making laws as in religion, and holds to the opinion that the gallows and the whipping-post are two most efficient agents in the work of civilization. There can be no doubt of it. Long may they flourish. A rope and a raw-hide are wonderful preventives; and preventives are always better than cures.

THE PRINTER, is the title of a monthly newspaper, published by Messrs. Henry & Huntington, No. 1 Spruce Street, New York, and "devoted to the interests of the Art preservative of all Arts." The typography is excellent, the paper of the best quality. The articles are well written, chiefly relating to printing and matters connected therewith. Printers will find much useful and interesting matter in each of the four numbers that have been issued.

THE DEMOCRACY AND KANSAS.—Our Virginia Whig friends are noted for the keenness with which they scent a victory. Their good time is always coming. We admire their pluck, though we can't say that their judgment is reliable. The great victory now in prospect over there is not in a mere State skirmish, but in a great battle for the government of the Union. And Kansas is to be the instrument in the accomplishment of this great good. They reason it out remarkably well; our Virginia friends, those of the Whig more especially, can always do this part of the job; getting the votes is the only trouble they have. In the present instance it is done thus by the Whig: The rejection of the English Compromise Bill by the people of Kansas, has obviously placed the bogus national Democracy in a sad and perplexing predicament. But they are just where we would have them be—they are in a fix, and no mistake. If the Democracy refuse admission to Kansas under her new constitution, on account of not having a population of 93,000, their party in all the Northern States will be shattered into a thousand fragments. This we consider inevitable. On the other hand, if the Democracy violate the terms and conditions of the boasted English bill, and actually admit Kansas with a population of only thirty, or forty, or fifty thousand, the party in all the Southern States will be knocked into a cocked hat. This we think inevitable, also—for it is not to be credited that the people of the South will submit quietly to so gross and outrageous a swindle. It is altogether incredible that Southern Democrats would assent to the shameful and ignominious surrender of the only *consideration* contained in the English bill, that is worth a stiver to the South, and that induced them to acquiesce in its passage. Repeal that provision of the English bill, which prohibits the admission of Kansas until she has a population of 93,000, and the whole South will rise up, almost as one man—that is, the Democratic South—to pull down the Administration under whose auspices the foul work was consummated. Especially will there be a mighty roar of indignation from the Gulf States—such an one as will shake the Democratic organization at the South to its very foundations. We already, all through the South, observe numerous and unmistakeable indications of what will be the consequence, upon the happening of the event alluded to. The Administration and the Democracy will go down together, inevitably.

Now, nothing could be plainer than this. The Whig's facts are good; its reasoning excellent; its conclusions most excellent. But sound as are its premises and its reasoning, its conclusions will not be fulfilled. All signs fail in a drought; and Democracy is worse than a drought upon signs, as well as upon other things. Whatever may be done with Kansas;—admit it, reject it, cut it loose from the main land and set it adrift upon the Pacific—the Democracy of the South will acquiesce with the utmost gracefulness, and the mighty roar of indignation, which is threatened about election times, will be converted into acclamations over another Southern victory achieved by the invincible Democracy.

Our friends of the Whig have been fighting the Democracy long enough to find out this. Democratic ultimatums or ultimata are only meant for use in some approaching election. They dissolve the Union at least once a year on the anticipated happening of some Yankee outrage. The thing happens, just as was anticipated; but, having happened under Democratic rule, the Union goes on quietly till the next Fall Elections. It was only last Fall or Winter that one of the Gulf States, Alabama, dissolved the Union in advance, just so soon as Congress refused to admit Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. Congress refused, as every body knew it would. But Alabama is still in the Union, engaged in glorifying the Democracy, and preparing another ultimatum to "do" the next election with. And so it will continue for all time—as long as Democracy rules the roast and distributes the spoils. People who don't abide by the laws of the party and glorify its doings get none of the spoils: they understand this, and know that the Washington Union spoke only the truth when it declared a few days ago that the highest crime a Democrat can commit is a failure to abide by the laws of the Democratic party. The fact that the party laws are not the same in any two places, nor for any two years together, is no excuse. The laws change continually: the subjects change with them: the penalty is always the same and is always exacted.

CRIME IN A GREAT CITY.—The official report of the authorities of New York, just published, shows that during the year 1857 27,845 persons were committed to prison in that city. This is about 1 to every 25 persons in the city. What would our Fayetteville folks think of a like proportion—200 commitments in one year? Of the whole number, 6,567 were natives, and 21,278 foreigners. The Express says,—

"8,921 were temporary commitments for intoxication; 2,535 for assault and battery, probably the result of free drinking; 1,900 for disorderly conduct, doubtless in some way connected with rum, in all 13,376 commitments caused in a greater or less degree by liquor, which, considering that there are over twelve thousand places in New York where liquor is sold, is not much—only a little over one commitment for each grog shop. For vagrancy there were 5,306 commitments, and for petit larceny 2,278 persons were incarcerated. For murder 52 rogues were locked up—and not one of them has yet felt the halter draw."

The idea of 12,000 grog shops, one for every 60 men, women and children in the city, is rather alarming; but we suppose that strangers have an occasional sip at these bars.

The Express adds,—

"Of the whole number 16,074 were single, 9,364 were married, and 2,407 were widowed or of unknown social condition, which would seem to indicate that those who have undergone the experience of wedded bliss—or misery—are better calculated to resist the varied temptations to crime and misdemeanor which a city residence holds out. Only 4,028 of the arrested were of temperate habits—that is, they took a glass but semi-occasionally; and a good many of them committed the offences for which they were punished while under the influence of unaccustomed stimulus. The habitual inebriates who fell into the clutches of the law, numbered no less than 23,817. Only 1,139 well educated persons found their way into the Tombs—a fact which speaks loudly for the utility of our public school system. Those who could read and write only numbered 13,517, while the balance of the prisoners were so ignorant that they could do little more than speak."

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16, 1858.

I have been now three days enjoying the comforts of this place—the life-renewing waters, the bountiful fare, the nice room, the cheerful and social company, and delightful weather, neither cold nor hot, which has prevailed for some time past. "Life at the Springs" is not what many people who have not enjoyed it suppose. The members of "the can't-get-away Club," have taken a good deal of pains to represent it as nothing but a scene of fashionable folly, flirtations, and finery. But, though there is a little of that sort of life, the predominating characteristics are of an altogether different nature. At least they are so at "Union Hall," that most excellent house, at which I have stopped for so many years as to feel quite at home. Here the company is *generally* distinguished for simple unpretending manners, gay but not extravagant dressing, and as warm social feelings as one can find anywhere. It is the house to which most people resort who intend to spend weeks here. And it is especially the house at which North Carolinians congregate. This latter fact ought to satisfy our home people that the company here is not addicted to follies inconsistent with the sober and respectable character of our State. While the long time which many spend in the house gives them time and opportunity to become acquainted and sociable. In this particular it is certainly remarkable. And every thing conspires to sharpen the wits of those who thus come to know each other. Conversation is consequently cheerful, sprightly, and often witty. It is thus easy to while away one's time for days and weeks, with "nothing to do," as difficult an operation, at home, as Miss Flora McFlimsy found it to get along with "nothing to wear."

A description of one day's occupations here will serve for many. Rise at 6 to 7; visit to the Congress spring; drink three glasses of water; walk half a mile or a mile around the beautiful grounds; two more glasses; another walk; return to the hotel to breakfast at 8, with sharpened appetites for the good things provided; lounge in the piazzas, or roll ten pins; read the N. Y. papers of the preceding evening; receive and write letters; bath; dinner at 2; another mail with letters and papers; conversation in groups, or a ride or walk; tea at 7; another mail; and a dance for those who relish it from 9 till 11. Yesterday, (Sunday,) of course all was different. No cars arrive or depart on Sunday; but there is service in all the churches three times, and in the parlor of Union Hall, in the evening, a prayer meeting, thronged.

There were 660 people in this house yesterday. Adding the employees, I suppose there were about 900 fed and lodged in this one establishment. Quite a little village. Yet my room is large and airy; not 6 by 9, as is sometimes supposed of rooms at watering places, but 12 by 18 feet; very neat and neatly furnished. There are only 15 or 20 North Carolinians here now; but more than usual of Southern people. The proprietors are busy making arrangements to pull down all their extensive buildings, as soon as the present season closes, and to put up new and elegant and even more extensive accommodations for the next Summer's company. All the buildings are to be of brick.

We receive here rather slowly the particulars of our late Election. I am not surprised at the result of the Gubernatorial contest; but did not expect to find the democracy losing ground in the Legislature, as they have done so far as I have yet seen. My own estimate of the majority for Ellis was 20,000.

Whatever else may be said of Mr. McRae—radically wrong as I considered him on the subject of State taxation,—I yet honor him, not only for the great ability and eloquence with which he conducted the campaign, but for cutting loose from a party whose favorite and pet he was, and whose chief he might have been, rather than give up the common right of his State to an interest in the public lands. This question ought not to divide parties. All men in all the old States ought to act with Mr. McRae, as all men would have done but for the fact that thereby some honor would have enured to Mr. Clay and the old whig party. I think that Mr. McRae has made his mark during the campaign; and if he can now forego politics, (which it is so hard for an ambitious public man to do,) and devote himself to his profession, it may turn out that he has laid the foundation of fame and fortune. I sincerely trust it may be so.

As to the Legislature, I fear from what I have heard, that the two parties are about to change sides. Such is the complection of information which I have received, since leaving home, as to the principles avowed on the stump by prominent candidates of both parties. What a deplorable event was the disruption of the glorious old Whig party! Its elements have since been at sea without rudder or compass, tossed about by "every wind of doctrine." I would urge public men not to forget their principles because they are in a minority; but by a firm adherence to them to do better than achieve success and power—that is, to *deserve* them. Above all things, high above all party considerations, let every true man stand up for the honor and integrity and prosperity of his State—eschewing, scorning, that advice which bids them refuse another dollar to meet the State's existing obligations. No man can be a patriot who will refuse his vote for any measure necessary to preserve the honor of the State, which is above party, and should be as sacred to every public man as his own personal integrity.

I see by a speech of Senator Douglas, to his constituents in Illinois, that he is carrying the war into Africa, boldly charging the Washington Union, the organ of the Administration, with being a secret agent of the abolitionists, working to break down the democratic party and to secure the triumph of the black republicans. I should not wonder if Douglas is right; at any rate he gives strong reasons for his faith. Read the following:—

"Whilst the Washington Union professes to be the especial organ of the President of the United States and the democratic party, it is engaged in a conspiracy, and is carrying out a scheme by which its managers hope to break down the democratic party by creating dissensions in our ranks, and thus secure the triumph of the black republican organization of this country. What do you suppose the object of the Union is? You have only to enquire who the owners and managers of that paper are, and the truth will then be perfectly plain. The owner and proprietor of the paper is Cornelius Wendell, that same man who has become so notorious as a lobby agent, and the chief of the public plunderers who infest Washington and prey upon the government. While he professes to be a democrat, it is well known that in the Thirty-fourth Congress he was elected printer of the House by a large republican majority; and having made hundreds of thousands of dollars in this office, thus secured by republican votes, he became a candidate last winter, before the present Congress, for re-election; but there being a large democratic majority in the House, he was ignominiously kicked out, as might have been expected, and an honest democrat elected in his place. He immediately took the money which he had made under the republican rule, bought out the Washington Union, and pretended that it was the organ of the democratic party, and he the embodiment of democratic purity. He no sooner obtained possession of the paper than he appointed his hireling tools to write for it, denouncing in the bitterest terms every democrat whom he could not seduce into his corrupt schemes. For the last six months he has been slandering and villifying me in every number of his paper, and now he is urging the democracy of Illinois to unite with the republicans in sending a republican to the United States Senate in the place of Mr. Douglas, and a republican delegation to the House in the places of Harris, Shaw, Morris and the rest of the democratic members. And why does he want republicans sent from this State, instead of democrats? Of course in order that there may be a republican Congress, and that he may again be elected printer by republican votes, knowing that he can never succeed under democratic rule."

SARATOGA, Aug. 18, 1858.

The reception of the Queen's emasculated message yesterday morning, somewhat relieved the anxieties and dispelled the doubts which had taken possession of the public mind generally. In consequence of the long delayed working of the wire, many believed that it could not be made to work at all. The rejoicing was great, and would have been greater if the cold and common-place nature of the four lines of message as at first received had not left a lingering doubt of its authenticity. That, however, was entirely removed during the afternoon by the receipt of the whole message. And then the public feeling showed itself unmistakeably. At night, bonfires and illuminations, parades and salutes, meetings, speeches and hurrahs, drew out every body; thousands thronged the streets, the piazzas and the windows. At each of the three great hotels, meetings were organized, the bands performed the National airs of Great Britain and the United States, speeches were delivered and the people shouted for joy. Four speeches were made at Union Hall, one of which I did not hear distinctly, one was very good, except its closing sentence, and the other two were poor. The good speech was delivered by Judge Hoar of Massachusetts, son of that abolitionist Hoar who was frightened out of Charleston by an indignant public some 10 or 12 years ago. A Charleston gentleman, Mr. Tupper, had preceded him, and closed his speech with the exclamation, "God save the Queen and the Union." In allusion to this, Hoar said, "he was not much of a Union saver," [i. e., like his ultra brother abolitionists of Boston he is for a dissolution of the Union,] "but he would say, God save the Queen: the Union will take care of itself." Besides the irreverent nature of the remark, it was in bad taste, and unsuited to such an occasion. Another Boston man, whose name I did not catch, made a very pointed remark, but equally unsuited to the occasion, to-wit: that if this Atlantic telegraph had been in operation fifty years ago, the battle of New Orleans could never have been fought, for it took place a fortnight after the Treaty of Peace was signed. And, then, said he, where would have been Gen. Jackson and the democratic party? The battle of New Orleans made them both.

The Queen's message as at first received was a very poor affair. Entire, it is very good. The President's reply would have been good if he had omitted the last sentence. It was not a time to think of hostilities, but of that peace which the telegraph is calculated to promote; and still less was it a time to beg the Queen, in whose dominions the telegraph begins and ends, to grant us the use of it while we are at war with her, if that dire event should ever occur.

There was a very good transparency in front of one of the printing offices here last night: "Mind has conquered: The ocean is no longer a barrier to thought."

COLUMBUS COUNTY.—The Wilmington Journal has published the vote—Ellis 689, McRae 291; a gain for Ellis of 115.

MOORE COUNTY.

	McRae.	Ellis.	McDonald.	Shaw	Richardson	Worthy.	Barrett.
McNeill's,	38	122	62	149	17	127	43
Tyser's,	43	23	45	39	31	56	12
Carthage,	108	154	164	155	122	135	131
Sloan's	131	82	136	97	138	108	126
Pocket,	88	42	113	54	77	123	8
Sanders,	55	81	67	79	54	52	82
Sandhills,	15	62	54	77	1	35	42
Shuffield's,	100	33	89	54	97	98	64
Ritters,	90	59	124	41	115	106	58
	666	658	845	744	652	840	556

The Crops.—The corn crop in this section is almost an entire failure, and the prospect for tobacco and other crops is very discouraging.
Winston Sentinel.

There is yet no abatement in the intensity of the drought in this portion of country. The clouds hang out their dark shadows upon the skies more or less every day, and lightning is to be seen flashing in the distant horizon at the dropping of the curtain of each night, but no rains descend to moisten the parched earth and restore the almost ruined crops.—*Iredell Express*

Counterfeit Plates.—Sometime since a counterfeiter of Cincinnati, being hotly pursued, threw a number of counterfeit bills and plates into the Ohio river. On Monday last the plates were recovered, and among them was a $50 plate on the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, North Carolina, a $10 plate of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh.

FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

Arrival of the Arabia.—The Arabia arrived at an early hour this morning. Her regular package of newspapers is missing; consequently there is nothing later than last Friday's receipts. The Agamemnon arrived at Liverpool from Valentia on the morning of the 5th. The shares in the Atlantic Cable stock had advanced from £350 to £850.

A dispatch from Valentia dated the 5th, says that the break in the communication occurred the day the Niagara and Agamemnon parted, which lasted an hour and a half. The Agamemnon stopped and repaired the injury, though not until all hopes of holding on to the cable had been abandoned. The succeeding Friday the Agamemnon encountered a severe gale, against which the ship under full steam could hardly make headway. For three successive days the gale continued, with violent squalls, the sea running very high, and no expectation that the cable would hold from one minute to another. On Wednesday the storm moderated, shallow water was gained and all went well till the Agamemnon anchored in Valentia harbor.

The German papers say that the Queen's visit to Berlin is to arrange for the Regency, with a view to protecting the interest of her daughter.

A MESSAGE FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Cyrus W. Field, Esq. sent a message to England on Wednesday, and received a reply to-day, as follows:

VALENTIA, Aug. 19.—The Directors have just met to congratulate you on your success. The Agamemnon arrived at Valentia on the morning of the 5th. We were just on the point of chartering a ship to lay the short ends of the cable. No time will be lost in sending them out.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 23.

BACON—	12½ a 13	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	12 a 13
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	29 a 30
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	45 a 50
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	11¼ a 11⅜	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin to mid.	10½ a 11	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny,	17 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	17 a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½ a 0	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	50 0 a 0 55
FLOUR—		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	8 25 a 8 50	N. C. Whiskey	00 a 0 45
Super.	8 25 a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	8 00 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	0 00 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn,	85 a 90	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	0 00 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	0 75 a 0 80	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	0 40 a 0 45	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 85 a 0 90	WOOL—	16 a 17
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 35 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,	2 50 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits,	39 a 40

PERUVIAN GUANO—
5 tons and upwards, $65 per ton, } of 2000 lbs.
A less quantity, 70 " " }

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Flour—Sales this morning at highest figures. The present high price is owing to the low stages of water.

N. C. Brandy—New begins to come in, and sales at the reduced prices.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 21, 1858.

Turpentine, Virgin $3, Yellow 2 85, Hard 1 42½. Spirits 43. Rosin, Common, 1 12½. No transactions in other grades.

At New York, Southern Flour 5 25 to 5 60 for mixed to good; 5 70 to $6 for fancy. Cotton, Middling Uplands, 12¾. Spirits 46½ to 47.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. August 17 and 21, Str Fanny, with Brooklyn in tow, with passengers, and goods for J H Pritchet, W & T Culbreth, C T Haigh, Barber & Palmer, Mrs E P Glover, A W Steel, E L Winslow, J R Lee, J Kirkpatrick, A D McLean, D & W McLaurin, R E Heide, J C Smith, W N Tillinghast, H & E J Lilly, Murchison, Reid & Co, W R Road Co, B Rose, J L Bryant, J Kyle, W A Kuper, Beaver Creek Co, J W Lett, J C Poe, Mrs C A Ward.

Cape Fear Line. August 21, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for M, J Shaw, Dr J Davis, R M, J & N A Cameron, S T Hawley & Son, A A McKethan, Worth & Utley, A Holmes, Jr, M B, D Pipkin.

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of Fayetteville Female High School, wish to engage the services of a Lady competent to give instruction in Drawing, Oil Painting and French, or Drawing, Oil Painting and Music. Applicants will please address, until the 20th September,
W. K. BLAKE, Fayetteville.
August 21, 1858. 39tf

MALE SCHOOL.

ON the 4th day of October next the subscriber will open a SCHOOL, Classical and English, on Dick street, and respectfully solicits the patronage of parents and guardians.
Terms, $8 to $12 per quarter.
For further information apply to
THOS. A. E. EVANS.
August 23, 1858. 39-3t
Carolinian and Presbyterian 2t.

Select Classical School.

I PROPOSE to open a School for Boys, in the town of Fayetteville, about the 1st of October next, provided I can get Twenty Scholars. The price of tuition will be $75 for the scholastic year. Those who wish to enter their sons or wards will please give me early notice. THOMAS J. ROBINSON.
Aug. 18, 1858. 38tf

WRIGHT & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT and BARTHOLOMEW FULLER have associated themselves together for the practice of their profession. Prompt attention given to all business committed to their charge. They will practice in the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Sampson Robeson and Bladen.
Aug 23, 1858. 39-
Presbyterian copy.

AUCTION!

HARDWARE Sales at Auction, will continue on Wednesday of this week. At which time a variety of Hardware, Hollow-ware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, will be sold,—30 doz Black Ink. On Thursday. *Cast Steel, English and Swedes Iron, Patent Axles;* Horse, Dray and Harness.
JNO. H. COOK, Auct'r.
August 23, 1858. 1t

LOST.

THE subscriber lost or mislaid certificate No 115, for 28 shares in the Fayetteville & Northern Plank Road Company, issued May 18, 1857. This is to notify said Company that application will be made for another certificate of said stock at the end of 30 days JOHN ECCLES.
August 21, 1858. 39*4t

FOR SALE.

I OFFER a bargain in a new 50 SAW COTTON GIN, of Taylor's Manufacture, Georgia. For further particulars address me at Gilopolis.
G. MELVIN McLEAN.
August 20, 1858. 39*tf

MARRIED,

Near Rockingham, on the 8th inst., by Maj. George Northam, Esq., Mr. JAMES H. COVINGTON to Miss MARTHA COVINGTON, all of Richmond County.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday, the 22d inst., ROBERT REID, aged 22 years.

The funeral will take place from his mother's residence, on Chatham Street, at ½ past 3 o'clock this afternoon, to which the public are invited.

On the 26th of July 1858, near Wadesboro', in Anson County, EDMUND F. LILLY, in the 57th year of his age. Mr. Lilly was born in Montgomery county, now Stanly, on the 1st day of August 1801, he twice represented Montgomery county in the Legislature, was for many years Clerk of the Superior Court of Stanly; and was Clerk of the Superior Court of Anson. At the time of his death he faithfully discharged his duties to the public, and in private life he was pure and without reproach. He leaves a wife and nine children to mourn his loss; he was a fond parent, a devoted husband, and firm friend. Peace be unto his ashes.—Com.

OFFICE TRANSPORTATION AGENT,
Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Co.
Wilmington, N. C., 18TH AUG. 1858.

NOTICE TO
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

ON and after the the 1st September, all Goods and Merchandize, intended for the interior, or points on the line of this and adjoining Road, shipped to the care of the General Transportation Agent, and landed on the Company's Wharf, will be forwarded

Free of Extra Charge and Commissions,

and the Marine and back charges paid and collected with Rail Road freight at the points of delivery.

By this arrangement, owners of goods will be relieved of much expense and inconvenience, and shippers will find it to their interest to forward through this port.

The promptest despatch may be relied upon. Bills Lading should invariably specify for delivery at the Rail Road Co.'s Wharf on the West side of the River.
JAS. P. ROBERTSON,
Gen'l Sup't.
Aug. 18, 1858. 39-2m

NOTICE.

THE Superintendents of the Common Schools for Harnett county are hereby requested to meet at the County Court Clerk's Office at Summerville, on Wednesday the 24th inst., for the purpose of transacting important business
DAN'L. McCORMICK, Chm'n.
Aug. 14, 1858. 2t-*

LOST!

EITHER in town or between here and my residence on the F. and Kingsbury Plank Road, my POCKET BOOK, containing several valuable Notes, Wood Tickets, and a small amount of money. The finder can, by returning the Book to me or dropping it in the Letter-Box at the Post Office, have the money as a reward. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
Aug. 23. 39*2t

NOTICE.

CHRONOLOGY OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BY D. K. BENNETT, will be published by James M. Edney, New York, about the first of September next, after which time subscribers and others may obtain their copies, by calling at the North Carolina Book-Store and paying One Dollar, or by sending One Dollar and Twelve Cents to the undersigned, by mail.

By ordering in advance by mail, the first and finest impressions may be obtained.

The work will also be sold by Agents and Booksellers throughout the State. Address
D. K. BENNETT,
Shallotte P O.,
Brunswick Co., N. C.
Aug. 10, 1858. 39 3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons against purchasing from William McDuffie two Negroes, viz: A Negro Boy named Andrew, aged 14 years, and a Negro Man named Harry, black complexion, and aged 28 years. The said William McDuffie conveyed the above Negroes to me by deeds of mortgage, duly proved and recorded, which mortgages are still outstanding and unsatisfied. William McDuffie has left this part of the country in a clandestine manner, having the above Negroes in his possession.
W. C. TROY, Trustee.
Aug. 20, 1858. 39-2t

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by Edwin Hinton, (for certain purposes therein mentioned,) I shall sell to the highest bidder on the 1st day of September 1858, at the residence of said E. Hinton, the TRACT OF LAND on which he now lives, containing 350 acres, more or less. The land has fine improvements on it, and it is high and healthy, and lies on the Gulf and Graham Plank Road, Chatham Co., N. C. Also, at the same time and place, a variety of other articles. Terms, six months, with bond and security. L. W. GORRELL, Trustee.
Aug. 9. 39*2t

NOTICE.

$50. RANAWAY, on or about the 25th of July, my Negro Boy ISAAC, aged about thirty years; height about five feet six or seven inches; of a light copper color; high forehead, full eyes, and quick spoken. The said negro was purchased by me from S. V. Young of Greensborough, where he will try to make his way back. I will give the above reward for the lodgement of said boy in any jail in the State, so I can get him again. J. K. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek, Bladen co., Aug. 18, 1858. [39tf

NEGROES AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his HOUSE and LOT in Fayetteville, known as the "Farm House," containing about 60 acres. Also, THREE VALUABLE NEGRO MEN, Edward, Fred and Charles. Fred and Edward are excellent Spirit Barrel Coopers,—all young, sound and healthy. For terms apply to
C. E. LEETE,
or JOS. BAKER, Jr.,
Att'y for John Eccles.
Aug. 18. 38-tf

Fresh Peaches, Tomatoes, &c., *in Winter.*

GLASS FRUIT BOTTLES, Quarts $2 doz. Half Gallons $3 doz
ARTHUR'S TIN CANS, (to arrive in next boat,) Quarts $3 Half Gallons $4 50, Gallons $6, per dozen. For sale at the Crockery store by
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Aug 11. 3612w

THIRTY HANDS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to hire by the Month, or Day, Thirty Negroes, to work on the Ninth Section of the Western Rail Road
For further particulars inquire at the Engineer's Office, Fayetteville, or of me at Little River Bridge.
MICHAEL O'BRYAN.
Aug 16. 38tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS WHEAT, of good quality, for which the highest cash price will be paid. BEVERLY ROSE.
Aug 14, 1858. 38-3t

PAINTS, OILS.

WHITE LEAD;
LINSEED OIL;
VARNISH and COLORS of all kinds;
SPERM OIL;
MACHINERY OIL;
TANNER'S OIL, &c., &c.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
August 9, 1858. 35tf

GLUE! GLUE!!

20 BARRELS DISTILLER'S GLUE. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
August 9. 35tf

CHEMICAL FOOD,

A SUPPLY OF THE PHOSPHATES OF LIME, Iron, Soda and Potassa. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

Schenectady I could throw away the tickets there, and save 75 cents each. A friend from South Carolina, who was travelling with his daughter, did likewise. When we got into the cars, we found a Charleston gentleman who had paid $5.75 for a ticket to Saratoga, and a North Carolina friend who had paid $6 each for tickets for himself and wife to Albany. Neither of them had been aware of the cheaper price of a ticket through to New York, which is owing to the quarrel between the two roads, the Erie and the Central, both starting from the same points, New York city in the South and Niagara in the North. The Charleston gentleman was rather indignant, pronouncing it a fraud upon travellers. But the best of the story was, that on arriving at Schenectady, where we left that road for the one to Saratoga, we were at once accosted by a succession of men and boys, perhaps 20 in number, to know if we had through tickets? My South Carolina friend took the first offer for his, of 50 cents each, (they declared they wouldn't give a cent more,) and thought he had done well to save a dollar. I fought shy for a while, until an eager competition sprung up between two of the rascals to get my two at 75 cents each. Finding they would not give a dollar—why they don't I can't tell, for the rail road fare thence to New York is $3.35—I sold at 75 cents each. In trying to buy tickets at 50 cents from various passengers, I heard several of the fellows protest it was all they could afford, and as for 75 cents, they offered to *sell* a hat-full at that price. Keen fellows these rail-road hangers-on.

My North Carolina friend was inclined to pronounce me a Yankee for escaping the plucking he had experienced; but I told him that it was only that I had seen something of Yankee-dom, and discovered that it was well to keep my eyes open when in contact with them.

We dined very sumptuously in a very neat Hotel at Utica. Before we reached the city, runners from two Hotels, the American and Baggs's, passed through the cars scattering handbills which proposed to give good dinners to the passengers. Our party of six decided at once against the American for two reasons, one that it proposed to furnish the dinner at 37½ cents, when the universal price at good hotels is 50 cents; and the other that whatever his dinner might be, his grammar was bad. He pledged himself that people should be served with what they wanted and charged *reasonable*. The proprietor should raise his price and study grammar. He lost three dollars for his deficiencies in these respects, for, where both were unknown to us, of course we would be disposed to give the preference to the "American" over "Baggs's." The grammar and the three shillings turned the scale.

Besides the most agreeable companions who came with us from Niagara, we left nine Fayetteville gentlemen and ladies there, who proposed to extend their trip to Montreal, Quebec, and back by way of Boston, &c. I have no doubt they will have a delightful trip, as I most heartily wish they may.

Wheat.—When in Lexington, last week, we noticed that the depot was full of wheat, in sacks of two bushels each, and we learned that the export of wheat from Davidson county alone, will this season amount to within thirty and forty thousand bushels. The supply from Rowan, Davie, Iredell, and Cabarrus, will we learn, be in the same proportion.—*Salisbury Banner.*

Death of Col. John Malloy.—We regret to learn by a note from the Postmaster at San Antonio, Texas, of the death of Col. John Malloy, formerly of this place, but for some years past a resident of San Antonio.—*Cheraw Herald.*

MARRIED,

In the vicinity of Rockingham, Richmond county, N C., 1st August, by Hugh McLean, Esq., Mr. COLUMBUS COVINGTON to Miss SUSAN WEBB, daughter of Robert Webb, dec'd.

In Moore County, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. James McQueen, Mr. ARCHIBALD RAY to Miss MAG C. SHAW.

In Wadesboro', on the 10th inst., by Rev. Mr. Kennedy, BENJAMIN C. HUTCHINSON, Esq., to Miss LOU. WYATT.

DIED,

In this county, on the 8th August, Miss SARAH GRAHAM, in the 65th year of her age.

On board Steamer "New World" on the Hudson River, on the morning of the 12th inst., ELIZA LORD, only daughter of Col. Gaston Meares, aged 2 years, 6 months and 28 days.

In Salem, on the 3d inst., Mr. ISAAC BONER, aged 81 years and 7 months. He was the oldest resident citizen of Salem at the time of his death.

At the residence of his sister, Mrs. Dr. Sloan, Lowndes County, Ala., on the 2d August, Mr. TIMOTHY S. COLVIN, aged 51 years and 5 months. The deceased was born in New Hanover County, N. C., and raised in Cumberland County, N. C., where he had a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

In Marlboro' District, S. C., on the 3d inst., HOLDEN W. LILES, aged 57 years; formerly of Anson Co., N. C.

Mississippi papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. August 17, Str Fanny with Brooklyn in tow, with passengers, and goods for A W Steel, G W Williams & Co, W N Tillinghast, Murchison, Reid & Co, D & W McLaurin, J R Lee, J W Lott, C T Haigh, Mrs E P Glover, E Creek Co, W R Road Co, H & E J Lilly, J F Foulkes, S J Hinsdale, J C Smith, E J Hale & Son.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Clerk and Master's Office, July 25th, 1858.

Alfred H. Marsh, Robert Marsh and A. B. Marsh vs. John Marsh, Spencer Marsh and others.

Bill to settle the estate of Wm. Marsh, Sen., dec'd.

IN this case it being made to appear to me that the defendants John Marsh, William Marsh, David Anderson and wife Happy, Charles Dorsett, Franklin Arnold and wife Elizabeth, Alfred Dorsett, Calvin O'Daniel, Lindsay Edwards and wife Sally, Spencer Marsh and Daniel Marsh are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for 6 weeks in the Fayetteville Observer notifying said non-resident defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Randolph at the Court House in Asheboro' on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed by them and heard ex parte.

Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and Master in Equity for said County.

J. WORTH, C. M. E.

Aug. 14, 1858. 37*6t

A CARD.

THE subscriber expects to leave for the South shortly; and would be glad to settle up as far as possible before leaving; all unsettled Notes and Accounts will be left in the hands of P. Shemwell, Esq., the Trustee.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Aug. 12, 1858. 36*3tpd

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN about 50 years old; a WOMAN about 43 and her child, a BOY about 2½ or 3 years. Apply to

C. E. LEETE.

July 10, 1858. 27-*tf

ROSIN WANTED.

The undersigned wishes to purchase 2500 BBLS. NO. 1 ROSIN. Also, any quantity of Nos. 2 and 3 Rosin.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Aug. 2. 33*6w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FAYETTEVILLE
Female High School.

THIS Seminary of learning, incorporated with Collegiate powers by the Legislature of the State, is provided with a full corps of experienced Teachers, new Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and the usual facilities for the acquisition of knowledge.

The Seventh Session will commence on the first Monday in October.

For further information address the Principal.

WM. K. BLAKE.

Aug. 5. 35-2m

Presbyterian and Carolinian copy.

25 PER CENT. SAVED!

The World wonders how it can be done!

PERSONS wanting Turpentine Stills, Brandy Stills, Copper Work or Sheet-Iron Work of any kind, can call on M. A. Baker, and get every explanation to satisfy themselves that it is too true to make a joke of. I have a full supply of Copper on hand to fill orders at the shortest notice. All work warranted to equal any that can be done in the United States. Call and examine for yourselves. Give me a trial and let the truth be known.

M. A. BAKER,

Opposite the Post Office.

Fayetteville, July 31. 34-

CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK
FOR SALE.

FIFTY shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock are offered for sale. For further information apply to

A. McLEAN, Cashier.

Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1858.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE!
TO
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

NEW, CHEAP, AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR

Freight for the Interior of North Carolina.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS,

Eng'r and Sup't.

Aug. 5. 34tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Oct'r 16. 52-

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. EASTERLING and HENAGAN having associated themselves together for the purpose of practicing Medicine in Rockingham and vicinity, they respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage, and by their strict and prompt attention they hope to give perfect satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. They will attend any call day or *night*. Dr. Easterling takes pleasure in stating to his former patrons that Dr. H. is a regular graduate, having read *three years* and attended *two full courses* of Lectures. One or both may be found at *any hour* at their Office opposite the Post Office, unless professionally engaged.

H. R. EASTERLING, M. D. D. HENAGAN, M. D.

Rockingham, N. C., April 5, 1858. 100tf

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, a negro man by the name of HENRY, who says he belongs to John B. Archibald of Beaufort County, and was hired to John Perkins, of South Carolina. The said negro is of dark complexion, 5 feet 10½ inches high, about 22 years of age; had on when taken up dark colored pants, black coat and black hat. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. R. BOLTON, Jailer.

Fayetteville, July 19. 29tf

TAKEN UP!

AND committed to the Jail of Chatham county, two Negro Boys by the name of HENDERSON and EDOM, who say they belong to J. H. Pritchett, of Lumberton. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay prison charges, and take them away; otherwise, they will be dealt with according to law.

W. D. C. RIDDLE, Jailor.

Pittsborough, July 14. 28-

HOUSE, LOT, AND NEGRO.

THE undersigned wishing to close up their old business, offer for sale the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount, formerly occupied by Major Gilmore. Also, a NEGRO BOY 14 years of age; having tried him for the last five months, we can recommend him as an excellent servant, both for house or out of doors, sold for no fault, but to close old business.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

May 3, 1858. 7-tf

OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

May 3, 1858. 7-tf

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,

Agt. for Pensions.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Co. have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and the 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't or to JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r

Western R. R. Co.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1858. 89tf

DOBBIN HOUSE
For Rent or Lease.

THE Lease of the present Proprietors of this well known House will expire on the 1st January, 1858: the property is offered for lease or rent. To a person desirous of undertaking the Hotel business, an excellent opportunity is offered. The building is large, well arranged and in complete repair; its location will always command for it an extensive patronage. As the present Proprietors intend changing their business, the Furniture, which is nearly new and in good order, can be purchased on favorable terms.

The House will be delivered on or after the 1st of January, remaining open under the present management till a tenant is obtained.

The fine Store in the same building, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Booth, is also offered for rent.

JNO. H. COOK,

Prest. Dobbin House Co.

Dec'r 16, 1857. 69-tf

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS $230,326.28.

THIS Company has been in operation more than five years, and has paid its losses, amounting to $19,126 95, without any assessment: insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Policies issued to 1st of May, 1858, 2769.

Amount of property now insured, $1,474,922 84.

Amount premium notes now on hand, $224,968 28.

Cash premiums received, $32,317 41.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington,
	A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS.

GEO. McNEILL, President.

D. A. RAY, Vice President.

C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

The Company invite applications.

May 21, 1858. 18-Y

Presbyterian and Carolinian copy.

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring supply of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are—

Prints, Lawns, and Brilliantes;
Col'd and Black Silks;
Irish Linens and Diapers;
Farmer's Linen, Twilled and Plain;
Cassimere and Merino Twills;
White and Col'd Cotton Hose;
Bolting Cloths, No. 0 to 10;
Silk and Straw Bonnets; &c.

With almost every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which has been purchased by the package at the late sales in New York and Philadelphia: Will be offered cheap for cash or on time to paying customers.

March 13, 1856. 93tf

Carolinian copy.

REMOVAL.
STARR & WILLIAMS,

HAVE removed to the two brick Stores in the West end of the Fayetteville Hotel building, where they are now opening their

SECOND STOCK
of Goods for this Spring,

recently selected by one of the firm in the Northern markets, which will be offered for sale to their regular customers on the usual terms.

All persons who wish to buy Goods cheap at WHOLESALE, are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock at our new stand, West end of Fayetteville Hotel building.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 24, 1858. 5tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers adopt this method of informing their friends (and the public generally) that they are now receiving into store a very large and general

STOCK OF GOODS,

EMBRACING

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY,
&c., &c., &c.

All of which they are disposed to sell at reasonable profits for cash, or on the usual time to responsible purchasers who are in the habit of paying.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 26, 1858. 31-

FRESH FRUITS
ALL THE YEAR.

ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS, of Earthenware and Glass; Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons, at reduced prices.

These Cans are more easily used than any other, the cement being already on the Can.

—ALSO—

The Yeoman's Fruit Bottle,

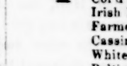
of glass; stopped with a cork; Quarts and H'f Gallons. This is a new article, very cheap, ($2 and $3 per dozen,) and admirably adapted to its use.

For sale at the "CROCKERY STORE" by

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

June 22. 22-2m

DENTISTRY.



DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

SMALL POX DEAD.

GENTLEMEN, you that wish to sell Likely Young NEGROES, Men, Boys, Women and Girls, for the highest cash prices, would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

J. A. McARTHUR.

June 5, 1858. 17-8mos pd

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

PERSONS indebted to us will be furnished with their accounts during the present month, (except those already dunned;) and we earnestly request a settlement. Every man who means to pay at all, should pay at least once a year.

Persons having accounts against us will oblige us by handing them in for payment.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 5, 1858.

BARTH'W FULLER & W. McL. McKAY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

MAY be consulted at their rooms on Anderson Street, immediately in the rear of the "Observer" office.

June 2, 1858. 16-3m

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE.

Mining Engineer,

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thomson's. For particulars enquire of J. G. Shepherd, Esq., or

A. M. CAMPBELL.

May 7. 9-tf

TURPENTINE HACKS.

ANY PATTERN OF TURPENTINE HACKS made to order, at Wholesale or Retail and Warranted, by

M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 19, 1858. 3tf

A. McRIMMON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 6, 1857. 22tf

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

THE Steamer FANNY will leave Fayetteville for Wilmington every Monday and Thursday morning, until further notice. Will take freight and passengers as heretofore.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 22. 87-

MILITARY GOODS,
Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Laces
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY GOODS,

ACCORDING TO THE

Latest U. S. Army and State Regulations.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

19 MAIDEN LANE,

New York.

June 30. 24-1y

NOTICE.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO;
400 Casks LIME;
50 Bales HAY;
5 Bbls GLUE

For sale by WORTH & UTLEY.

July 10. 27-

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,
COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,

Market Square, Fayetteville.

July 9. 27-

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned has made arrangements by which he is prepared to furnish at short notice, any required quantity of

No. 1 Peruvian Guano,

all of which will be from direct importations, into the Port of Wilmington, and warranted pure and genuine.

Orders for the above excellent fertilizer are solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

As this is an article which does not admit of being sold on time, cash or its equivalent must accompany each order.

BEVERLY ROSE.

July 8. 26tf

JUST RECEIVED.

500 LBS. choice GOSHEN BUTTER;
500 lbs LEAF LARD;
—ALSO—
A lot of FINE SEGARS and TOBACCO. For sale by

D. ANDERSON,

North-west Cor. Market Square.

June 28. 23-

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

FRANK N. ROBERTS & CO., having leased this Hotel, will be pleased to see their former patrons and friends, assuring them that they will use every exertion to please.

F. N. ROBERTS.] [J. G. SMITH.

Jan'y 7. 74-ypd

COOL SPRING MILLS.

THE Proprietors are prepared to GRIND CORN on the usual terms.

The Bedstead Manufacture is still carried on at the same place.

Jan'y 11, 1858. 75-tf

CHAIRS, CHAIRS.

A LARGE lot of Stool-bottom Chairs, made at Cool Spring Mill, and for sale by

A. M. CAMPBELL.

March 24, '58. 96y

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

May 14, 1858. 11-1Y

TROY & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

SIDNEY A. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,
Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

April 25, 1858. 5-1Y

Presbyterian copy.

D. A. LAMONT,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE 38 NORTH WATER STREET.

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6. 57-1ypd

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office

THE LAW LIBRARY
OF THE
LATE HON. JOHN D. TOOMER,
FOR SALE.

THE valuable Law Library of the late Judge Toomer, consisting of upwards of 1000 bound Volumes, and several hundred Nos. unbound, has been deposited with the undersigned for sale. The books will be sold in sets, FOR CASH ONLY. They are generally in good order, though of course bearing marks of use. The prices have been fixed with reference to their condition.

Catalogues, with the price annexed to each volume, may be obtained on application to the subscribers.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, June 16, 1858.

NORTH CAROLINA
SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

THE subscribers have just printed at the Observer Office a SECOND EDITION of

DEVEREUX AND BATTLE'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 1,

REVISED AND CORRECTED, WITH NOTES AND REFERENCES,

BY

HON. WILLIAM H. BATTLE,
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The price of the new edition is not greater than that of the old, though, as it is scarcely necessary to say to the Profession in North Carolina, its value has been greatly increased by Judge Battle's Notes, References and Corrections.

The volume has been long out of print, and we shall be glad to supply the mar; Lawyers whose sets of Reports are incomplete without it, as well as those who have the old edition but would like to have the new one for the sake of its notes.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1858.

6,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desiring to move to the West offers to sell the following tracts of valuable land.

1 Tract containing 2566 acres in Harnett County 18 miles North of Fayetteville. There is on this tract, two large and comfortable dwelling houses, with all necessary outhouses, together with a good mill running two saws and grist, with about 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation: the remainder is excellent farming and turpentine land.

Also another tract containing 4000 acres of turpentine land, about 100 acres of which is cleared. There is on this tract one good dwelling with all necessary out houses and a good grist and saw-mill.

I will take pleasure in showing the above property to any person wishing to purchase.

H. S. McNEILL.

Manchester P. O.

Nov. 7th, 1857. 67-ts

690 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, recently occupied by Mrs. H. P. Lain, and as present occupied by the Rev. James McDaniel, near Haymount, will be sold privately by the subscriber. It is located in a good neighborhood; convenient to business; in a healthy section of the town; good spring water convenient; and has all necessary out houses attached. A great bargain may be had, as I am determined to sell. TERMS LIBERAL.

J. R. McDONALD, Agt.

Fayetteville, May 19. 12ts

WANTED

75 NEGROES for a Mississippi Plantation, Men, Boys, Girls, and some good Families.

EPHR. PAGE.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1858. 8-tf

THE NEW EDITION OF
DEVEREUX & BATTLE'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 1,

RECEIVES the approval of those who have examined it.

Chief Justice Nash says, "I have looked through it—it is carefully and well got up. * * I think to our Court it will be invaluable—and to the Profession equally so. It will save the labor of deciding the same point again and again; for there will be no excuse for Counsel not being apprised of points already adjudicated."

Gentlemen of the Bar who have purchased and examined it, concur, so far as we know, in praise of it.

For sale, with sets or separate volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally, by

E. J. HALE & SON.

NORTH CAROLINA READERS
NUMBERS 1 AND 2.

PREPARED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WANTS AND INTERESTS OF

North Carolina.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BY

Rev. F. M. Hubbard,

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER 3,

CONTAINING A FAMILIAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Selections in Prose and Verse; many of them by eminent citizens of the State.

HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES,

And a variety of Miscellaneous Information and Statistics, by

C. H. WILYE

Number 3 is a new and revised edition of the North Carolina Reader, first published in 1851. Numbers 1 and 2 just issued, complete the series, which is, as a whole, cheaper than any other series of Readers in the United States, and as complete.

The Editor (Prof. Hubbard) in his Preface to Number 1 deems it proper to allude to a few of the peculiar advantages aimed at by the Superintendent of Common Schools while making efforts to have this work completed. These are,

1. *The encouragement of a feeling of self-dependence,* and the enlistment of popular sentiment in behalf of the State and its institutions. It was not thought important, however, to have more than one number of the Readers of merely a local interest.

2. *To remedy the evil everywhere complained of in common schools, of a perpetual change in text books;* an expensive habit, and one which injures the Schools by preventing the children from being classified. A series of home Readers, it was supposed, would be certainly used, and this great evil thus avoided.

3. *Economy,* the popular system of Readers being too long and being made so often merely to add to the profits of authors and publishers.

This series is to consist of fewer numbers than those generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient, while if the system were universally used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.

4. *To put in the hands of children learning to read compositions sufficiently familiar but not of the character called childish compositions,* containing, in lessons easy enough for all ages, correct specimens of style, interesting in matter, and inculcating proper morals, and religious instruction.

The prices are, for No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 37½ cents and No. 3, 75 cents. A liberal deduction from these prices to Merchants and School Teachers.

E. J. HALE & SON.

T. M. SMITH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant

WILL give his personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16, 1858. 7*6m

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

GLEN ANNA
FEMALE SEMINARY,

Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

TERMS:—Board exclusive of Washing and Lights per Session of five months $30. Tuition in the regular classes $12. Music and ornamental branches correspondingly low. The fall Session will commence on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance. Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of instruction, terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

J. W. THOMAS, President

Board of Trustees.

July 15, 1858. 21-*6w

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL,
HIGH POINT, N. C.,

REV. N. McR. RAY, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

THIS Institution is on the N. C. Rail Road, 16 miles West of Greensborough, and 5 from Normal College. Its next Session will begin Sept. 1st. Its object is to provide for the thorough education of young ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. The Principal is a graduate of Normal College, and an experienced Teacher. The Principal of Music has had ten years experience in teaching it. They have experienced and competent Assistants. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. *Young ladies of limited means are credited for tuition until they can teach and pay for it.* We have Apparatus, new Pianos, &c. We can accommodate 125 boarding pupils. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the same character in the State. Board alone and the English Branches $36 to $45 per Session. Latin and Greek each $7 50. French $5. Ornaments very low. *Half of the expenses required in advance.* ☞ WANTED.—SITUATIONS FOR SOUTHERN FEMALE TEACHERS. For full information address

Rev. WM. J. LANGDON, Proprietor

July 18. 29*8t

NEGROES AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having concluded to change his business, offers for sale THIRTY NEGROES and the whole of his LANDS.

The Negroes are all young, and in families, and will be sold in families or all together.

The Lands lie on the East side of the Cape Fear River, in Bladen County, twenty miles below Fayetteville; embracing (2,598) twenty-five hundred and eight acres, which may be divided into four tracts, with improvements in the way of cleared land and houses on each. The principal dwelling is large and comfortable, having eight rooms with a fire place in each.

A man of large capital may make a fine investment here. There is a sufficiency of cleared land to produce 7000 bushels of Corn, and a large quantity of good land to be cleared.

This property will be offered privately until the first of Oct. If not sold by that time, which will be indicated by a continuance of this advertisement till the 2d day of Nov., when the whole will be offered at public auction at my residence, commencing with the land on the 2d day of November and continuing on from day to day, till the above property with a fine stock of Cattle, Hogs, Horses, Mules and the entire crop are all disposed of.

Terms liberal and made known at sale

W. D. PEARSALL.

Deseret P. O., Bladen co., N. C., July 31. 33*tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that after publication of this notice for six weeks, application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions for the issue of a Duplicate of Warrant No 72,339, Act of 1847, issued to John Haltom, father of Reuben B. Haltom, late a Private in Captain Johnson's Company of Texas Rangers, in the war with Mexico; the same having been lost, and a caveat against its location entered in the General Land Office, dated July 20, 1858.

NATHANIEL KNIGHT, Att'y

for JOHN HALTOM

August 2. 33*6w

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, on the 6th inst., his two WORK STEERS, one a dark red, with white back, with a large Bell; the other a white spotted Steer with a red head. The ear mark is a slope on the upper side of the right ear. They were purchased of Joseph Pell, near Mount Airy, Surry county, N. C., and will probably try and make their way back. They are of extra size and in good working order.

Any person that will take them up and address me at Fayetteville, N. C., will be liberally rewarded.

G. D. BAKER

July 15, 1858. 29-*tf

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a decree of the County Court of Robeson, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in August next, Three young likely Negroes, to wit: BILL, MEMORY and HENRY, the property of the estate of Neill Regan, dec'd. A credit of Six months will be given and bond and approved security required

JOHN A. DAVIS, } Adm'rs.
NANCY REGAN, }

July 16, 1858. 29*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1858.

Elisha Little and Clement Gaddy Exr's., vs. Nancy Little and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jesse L. Little and James Lee and wife Hannah are not inhabitants of this State, Ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Jesse L. Little and James Lee and wife Hannah, to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the Second Monday in July, A. D. 1858.

P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

Aug. 1858. 35*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1858.

Joseph W. Falkner vs. Stephen Baker.

Attachment executed by summoning Reuben Long and Michael Baker as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Stephen Baker is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court in Wadesborough, on the Second Monday of October next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be made final and absolute against him, and further proceedings had according to law.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, Second Monday in July A. D. 1858.

P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

Aug. 6, 1858. 35-*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1858.

M. McKinnon vs. Robert F. Murphy.

Original Attachment.—Levy on Land, and Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case, R. F. Murphy, resides beyond the limits of this State, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, A. D. 1858, then and there to plead or replevy, or final judgment will be granted and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the 1st Monday in June, A. D. 1858.

31*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk